Fifth Series, Vol. XL, No. 52

Wednesday, May 8 1974
Vaisakha 18, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 8, 1974/Vaisakha 18, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Braj Raj Singh who passed away in Firozabad on the 5th May 1974 at the age of 53.

Shri Braj Raj Singh was a member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62 representing Firozabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh. A legal practitioner and a social worker, he devoted much of his time and energy for the uplift of Harijans and achieving social reforms. As a student, he took part in the Quit India movement. As a labour leader, he worked for the organisation and setting up of several labour unions particularly of Harijans and peasants. During his parliamentary tenure, he proved to be a good debator and active member.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

We may stand in silence for a short while to express our sorrow.

The members then stood in silence for a short while

MR. SPEAKER: I have learnt with great pain and sorrow about the sad demise of Shrimati Basanti Devi. She had played a great role. She was the wife of one of the greatest leaders that this country has produced. She was awarded the Padma Vibhushan the nation had honoured her. Besides being the distinguished wife of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, she was great in her own right.

I hope the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family and her grandson Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

We will stand in allence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, please do not put me in a difficult position in future. You have completely put me off my feet.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a T.V. Centre in West Bengal

*977. DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government promised all help to set up T.V. in West Bengal; and

(b) when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Since the responsibility for setting up of TV Centres is

that of the Central Government and not of State Governments, the question of our rendering assistance to the State Government does not arise.

(b) The permanent TV Centre at Calcutta is expected to be ready by the end of 1976-77. Pending implementation of this project, efforts are made in consultation with the State Government to establish an interim set up during the current financial year. Two relay centres which would extend the coverage of Calcutta TV Centre to areas around Midnapur and Asansol are expected to be ready during 1976-77.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that this TV centre was to be opened in Calcutta late in 1973 and, if so, who is responsible for the delay?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: There is no question of responsibility for delay as such. But it is not a fact that this was to come up in 1973. In fact, the land that was given to us was given to us on the 31st March, 1973. So, to expect the Calcutta TV station to come up in 1973 would be wrong. It was not our intention.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that several small and big industries in West Bengal have applied long back to the Government of West Bengal for permission to manufacture television sets and if so, is it a fact that the Central Government has not considered these proposals or even the proposal of the West Bengal Government to manufacture television sets in West Bengal? Why have not these proposals been considered?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH: This question relates to the Department of Electronics. As far as I am aware the West Bengal Government have recommended some cases and certain licences have been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In view of the fact that in Calcutta we have no electric supply for any time between 10 to 14 hours a day, is there any proposal to manufacture TV sets which might run on batteries?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Certain experiments have been done but the technology is not complete in India. As I said that does not concern this Ministry.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister says that the TV centre in Calcutta will be ready by 1976-77 and that it will cover Midnapore and parts of Orissa. Have the Government any scheme to extend the facilities to North Bengal and at least some parts of Assam? Secondly, will the hon. Minister throw some light on the newspaper reports which say that the Government is asking some American agencies for a satellite to relay TV programmes to some parts of the country?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Calcutta T.V. permanent st-up is expected to come in 1976-77 and two relay transmitters would give coverage to Midnapore and Asansol areas. So far as site experiment is concerned, the Indian Space Research Organisation has entered into an agreement with NASA. This experiment will cover certain areas in Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. The experiment is intended to know the effect of neutral cognative images for development purposes. So far as North Bengal is concerned, at the moment we do not have any proposal because the sanctioned projects include two relay transmitters, Midnapore and Asansol in Bengal.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: What is the norm or basis for setting up a TV station? Do you take the concentration of radio sets or do you consider the revenue from existing broadcast systems or do you consider the absorbtion capacity of the people or the application capacity of the people as the basis for establishing TV stations?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Surely the basis is the concentration of

population as the Member himself suggested because as he will see the Fourth Plan included the projects for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Bombay has come up; Madras is expected to come up next year. About Calcutta station I explained a little while ago. The other stations which have been planned, are on the basis of continuing programmes in the areas which we cover by the special experiment.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The concentration basis is not true, because on the basis of concentration of radio sets and revenue, Gujarat has a better chance than some of the stations which the hon. Minister has referred to.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a question already.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : बहुत से इलाके पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं । उनमें अगर आप टीवी सैंटर स्थापित नहीं कर सकते हैं तो सैटेलाइट क्लस्टर मौजूद हो सकते हैं । अत: Satellite Station क्यों नहीं दे देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल तो वैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में है ।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I am asking the same question. It is related.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is related in this world but have proper places of their own.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: It is for the satellite cluster.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH: Sir, the satellite will have only one video channel and two audio channels and this will be available in India only for four hours which limits our capacity to cover more areas, even though we would like to do that.

मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों में ट्रंक बोर्ड आपरेटरों की कमी

972. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर सर्किल (तार) में अनेक नगरों, यथा जावरा, मंदसौर, रतलाम में, ट्रंक बोर्ड आपरेटरों की कमी के कारण टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को काफी परेशानी हो रही है और डाक तथा तार विभाग को भी इस कारण वित्तीय हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) मंदसौर और रतलाम में जितने ट्रंक स्विच बोर्ड आपरेटरों की मंजूरी है, वे वहीं पूरी संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं । जावरा में 5 ट्रंक बोर्ड आपरेटर मंजूर हैं । यहां एक ट्रंक बोर्ड आपरेटर की कमी चल रही है । विभाग को कोई आर्थिक घाटा नहीं हो रहा है । उपभोक्ताओं क भी किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नही हो रही है ।

(ख) जावरा की खाली जगह को भरने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह सत्य से विपरीत है । पूरे इंदौर सर्कल के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की दशा ही ठीक नही है । मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिख कर इन एक्सचेंजों के बारे में उनका ध्यान दिलाया है । साथ ही जावरा, मंदसौर रतलाम तथा दूसरे स्थानों के बारे में उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । वहां पर बहुत दिन पहले एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई गई लेकिन उस क्षमता के अनुसार बोर्ड नहीं बढ़ाए गए और बोर्ड आपरेटर्ज की वहां कमी है । इस सब के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है और विभाग को भी वित्तीय हानि हो रही है । क्या यह सब सही नहीं है ? जावरा में एक अतिरिक्त बोर्ड की

आवश्यकता है, सामान पड़ा है। आप क्यों नहीं लगा रहे हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि रतलाम और मंदसौर में बीस और अठावन आपरेटर्ज चाहिये वे तो वहां हैं। वहां कोई कमी नहीं है केवल एक एक्सचेंज है जावरा और उसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि वहां एक की कमी है। पांच वहां के लिए मंजूर हैं। पांच इसलिए रखे है कि हफ्ते में एक बार छुट्टी सब को मिल सके। अब चूंकि वहां चार हैं और एक की कमी है इसलिए बारी बारी से वे काम पर आते हैं और हम उनको ओवर टाइम देते हैं और वे छुट्टी के दिन भी आकर काम करते हैं। उससे कोई असुविधा नही होती है, काम भी नही रुकता है और घाटा भी नही होता है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर भ्रमपूर्ण है। कहीं कही पर आवश्यकता के अनुसार अब ओवर टाइम दिया जाता है, वर्ना नही दिया जाता है। वहां पर एक्सचेजो का काम सफर हो रहा है। मंदसौर से बम्बई मिलाना हो तो आठ-आठ, दस-दस और बारह-बारह घटे लग जाते हैं जबकि सामान्यत: एक दो घंटे से अधिक नही लगने चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप फिर से एग्जैमिन करवाएंगे कि जब एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई गई है, बोर्डज बढ़ाए गए हैं तो क्यों नहीं आप्रेटर्ज भी बढाए गए हैं ? क्या आप इनकी पूर्ति भी करेंगे ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं जांच कर लूंगा और वहां कोई कमी है तो उसको देख लूंगा। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है कि आप्रेटर्ज की संख्या तो इसका कारण नहीं है। जहां तक ओवर टाइम की बात है ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसको बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है। जहां जरूरी होता है वहां दिया जाता है। यहां भी वीकली छुट्टी न दे कर उनको काम पर हम लाते हैं और उनको ओवर टाइम देते हैं। और जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कुछ कठिनाइयां वहां पर हैं उसकी मैं जांच करूंगा।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज में आप्रेटर पूरे नहीं हैं। इसका क्या कारण है ?

टैलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में जो बोर्ड हैं बहुत से उन में पुराने हैं। नए बोर्ड बन चुके हैं। वहां आपने स्विच ओवर नहीं किया है। कहा जाता है कि मेटीरियल नही है, आप्रेटर्ज नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब नए स्विच बोर्ड लग चुके हैं तो आप स्विच ओवर क्यों नही करते हैं उन पर और क्यो देर कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इस सवाल को स्विच ओवर कर दिया है।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : वे कहते हैं हमारे पास बोर्ड खराब हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go out of the scope of the question.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मन्त्री जी ने कहा हैं कि ओवर टाइम देते है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं गये चार महीनों में जावरा में कितना ओवर टाइम दिया है और कब तक दिया हैं। जावरा में कोई ओवर टाइम देते नहीं हैं और न कोई पेमेन्ट होता है।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कितना ओवर टाइम दिया है, यह तत्काल नहीं बता सकूंगा, उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए लेकिन मैंने निवेदन किया वहां चूंकि एक आपरेटर की कमी है, एक छुट्टी हफ्ते में देते हैं और छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है तो ओवर टाइम दे रहे हैं।

Report of the Task Force on Power, Fuel and Heavy Water

+

*981. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on power, fuel and heavy water set up in 1973 has submitted its report;

(b) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has considered the Task Force's report, and

(c) if so, whether the Department of Atomic Energy is preparing a 15 year profile of nuclear power based on this report?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Task Force on Power, Fuel & Heavy Water has recently submitted its preliminary report. This report is under discussion along with the reports of the Task Force on Research and Development and Isotopes, with a view to compile a 15 year profile.

SHRI D D. DESAI: The reply is inadequate. The question itself refers to the specific issues. One is generating power with nuclear energy. I would request the Minister to give a little more specific reply and say whether the Ministry or the Government has drawn up any programme for power generation, based on fuels which are indigenously available, particularly coal oil and nuclear fuel, and whether this programme will take care of our power needs for the next fifteen years and, if so, whether breeder reactors features in this future programme or not. In that case, would be consider...

MR SPEAKER: Is that all a part of the same question?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot blame the Minister if he does not give specific replies when the question has so many parts.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Since there has been interruption, if the Minister is aware of what I have said, I do not have to repeat. But if he needs, I can repeat it.

SHRI K C PANT. Not necessary.

SHRI D D DESAI: I have finished upto the point whether breeder reactors feature in this programme and, if so, which are the areas which are likely to be covered by these reactors?

SHRI K C PANT: The question was based on the report of the task force and the answer was given to that question. Now the hon. Member has asked a number of questions. The questions he has asked can be related, of course, to the 15 year profile, although they are not strictly related to the question that he has asked.

So far as the Government having a programme of nuclear power generation is concerned, Government have such a programme Already, power is generated from nuclear power stations in Tarapore and Rajasthan. Two 200 mw units are in operation in Tarapore and one 235 mw unit in Rajasthan. The second unit is under construction in Rajasthan and two more are under construction in Madras. Narora is going to be constructed Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the Fifth and Sixth Plans. This is the broad outline of the power programme

As for taking care of the power needs, this is only a fringe of the power requirements of the country. It cannot by itself take care of all the power needs of the country; it can only help.

As far as power breeder reactor is concerned, it is coming up in Madras. It has not yet come up. After it comes up, then only we will be in a position to have basic data etc. which would be necessary to go in a big way in breeder reactor programme. We are interested in it and it is under consideration.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The collieries and oil-fields are the two main sources of power, besides hydel power. Would the Minister be good enough to state whether he would make use of hydel power which is not yet tapped, namely, Narmada, and the installation of atomic power stations in areas which are far away from the collieries like Gujarat?

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as the utilisation of nuclear energy and hydel energy in areas which are far from the coal fields is concerned this is a broad general proposition, but it would have to depend on the basic economics of the hydel project concerned. So far as Narmada is concerned, the question should be addressed to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the projected 15 year profile of nuclear power, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any study has been made of the cost of nuclear power per unit *vis-a-vis* the cost of thermal and hydel power and, if so, what measures are being contemplated to solve this huge cost gap in achieving the power programme?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not aware of any huge cost gap. The hydel power is the cheapest and the nuclear power, at least from Tarapore station, speaking from memory, is a little costlier, but it is less costlier than thermal power. But it all depends on the size of the station, size of the unit, location of the unit and so many other factors. One will have to consider all these factors to get the cost figures. This is the broad picture, as far as I can see.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the Planning Commission have stated a few months ago that on account of the oil crisis the report from the task force in regard to power fuel and heavy water would be awaited, may I know if there has been any progress in this regard of our ability to utilize the resources in this sector of our economic life to solve the other problems relating to our economic development?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is an important task force. But the idea was to relate it to the findings of the other two task forces, so that an integrated 15-year plan could be formed. The other two are research and development and isotopes. The task forces have submitted their reports and they are being considered by the Department. One difficulty that has arisen is that the cost estimates, on which the findings of the task forces were based have varied because of the price increase. This has also to be taken into account before a final policy decision is taken in the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that India is having no graphite and all our reactors have to depend absolutely on heavy water—heavy water is an absolute must for each reactor—and also in view of the fact that our reactor production programme is expanding, may I know whether the Government is going to expand the production capacity of heavy water also so that we can attain self-sufficiency in supply of heavy water for our reactors as also for export potential?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not sure about the export potential part. But, certainly, our intention is to expand the production in the country to keep pace with our own requirements.

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon. Minister if it

has come to his notice that in Canada, apart from the thermal, hydro and atomic energy, the electricity produced by these means, there are experiments being done to utilise gales and winds for the creation of electricity? Specially in India where the mountains are too high, there are always gales and winds available and the turbines can be moved to produce electricity by these means.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not asking a question but passing on some information to him.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I wanted to know whether they have information.

MR. SPEAKER: You have information and you have passed it on to him.

Cut in outlay for 1974-75 plan

*962. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for the first year of the Fifth Plan has been reduced and if so, by how much;

(b) whether any cut is proposed to be effected in respect of the Central assistance to be provided to Tamil Nadu for its annual plan;

(c) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be reduced; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given to Gujarat and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A total outlay of Rs. 4843.68 crores has been approved by the Planing Commission for the Annual Plan, 1974-75 on the basis of detailed discussions with the Ministry of Finance, States and Central Ministries. There has been no subsequent reduction in the approved outlay arived at on the basis of these discussions.

(b) to (d). The amounts of Central assistance indicated for the approved Annual Plans, 1974-75, of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Assam are shown below:

(Rs. Crores)

	Approved Annual Plan outlay for 1974-75	Central's assistance indicated to States	State own resources
Tamil Nadu	112.00	41 15	70 85
Gujrat	143.32	32.17	111.15
Assam	53.66	40 04	13.62

There is no proposal to reduce the quantum of Central assistance for Annual Plan for 1974-75 intimated to the States.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: My question was whether the outlay for the first year of the Fifth Plan has been reduced and, if so, by how much. The hon. Minister has conveniently avoided to give the answer directly. But he has stated in the statement that the approved outlay is to the tune of Rs. 4843.68 crores. Is it a reduced figure or is it an original figure? As regards the States' allocation, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the approved Annual Plan outlay for 1974-75 is 112 crores and the Central assistance is Rs. 41.15 crores. I want to know what was the demand made by the Tamil Nadu Government against the approved amount of Rs 112 crores and what was the Central assistance asked for by the State against which you have

allocated. Central assistance of Rs. 41.15 crores.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the first question is concerned, it was after consultations with the State Governments, the Central Ministries and also with the Ministry of Finance that this outlay of Rs. 4843.68 crores was decided upon There is no question of any reduction. Regarding Tamil Nadu, the proposal made by the Tamil Nadu Government was for an outlay of Rs. 165 crores for the year 1974-75. However, having regard to the resources made available by the Tamil Nadu Government and the Central assistance, the final figure that was reached after consultation with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 112 crores.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: There is a scope of getting assistance from other foreign counrties, and also from unexpected sources. Now, we understand that due to our Prime Minister's visit to Iran, we are going to get a substantial assistance from that country. And further it appears that we were going to get foreign assistance from many countries due to the efforts made by our Prime Minister. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider a proposal to increase the total outlay and also increase the assistance to the States.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is no question of increasing the outlay of States. The whole House is aware of the oil crisis and, naturally, in order to meet the oil crisis, all other endeavours are being made.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister, in reply to part (a) of the question, has not specified as to what was the original demand by Gujarat and how much was reduced, and what were the reasons for reduction. Will the Minister also kindly tell us as to when the discussions with the Gujarat Chief Minister and other officials of the Gujarat Government were held in Delhi and whether in those discussions and subsequently the Government of India included in the Plan expenditure and resources some of the non-Plan expenditure and resources and showed them as plan resources, thereby trying to increase the amount of resources for the first year of the Fifth Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The proposal of the Gujarat Government for the Annual Plan was of the order of Rs. 150 crores, and after discussions with the Government of Gujarat this was agree to Rs. 143.32 crores. So far as non-Plan and Plan expenditures are concrened, some decisions are taken whereby the non-Plan expenditure regarding maintenance, particularly, is treated to be a Plan expenditure in some respects, but that has not affected the Gujarat Plan much.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to know whether this is the policy of the Government, because money to be spent on construction of, for example, police quarters was included in the Plan expenditure. How do you come to a decision that a particular expenditure is a Plan expenditure or a non-Plan expenditure? You increase the non-Plan provision and later on revert to the Plan provision and thereby show that you have given more money for Plan expenditure. I want to know whether the Government's policy is to remove the distinction between the two.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In the case of house construction activities, if some quarters are to be constructed for police and if they are treated to be a non-Plan expenditure, there is nothing wrong I am prepared to explain to the hon. Member in detail, but is cannot be argued out here.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In the statement they have said that there has been no subsequet reduction in the

approved outlay arrived at on the basis of these discussions.

जैसा वक्तव्य से पता चलता है—जो रिडक्शन हुई है उस की एप्रूवल चीफ मिनिस्टर से या स्टैट गवर्नमेंट से ली गई है । मैं समझता हूं—मध्य प्रदेश की जो हालत है, जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट है—वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने रिडक्शन के लिये कभी एग्री नहीं किया होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—फर्स्टईयर का जो आउट-ले आप ने बनाया है, जो कन्ट्रोव्यूशन आप उसमें करना चाहते हैं, उस स्टेट की बैक वर्डनेस को देखते हुए, जिस की एकतिहाई पापुलेशन शैडयूल्ड कास्टस और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है, क्या आप ने आउटले बनाते वक्त उस की विशेष परिस्थिति का ध्यान रखा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: In the main question the factual information has been asked for. That is split up into three States—Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Assam.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. I can only submit to this House that we have had consultations and discussions. I have not said that it is approved necessarily by the Chief Ministers. Ultimately it is the resources of the State Governments and the Central assistance which are to be taken into consideration. Naturaly we discussed with them, we tried to persuade them to mobilise resources to the extent possible so that to that extent we can enhance the Plan outlay.

SHRI SURENDRA' MOHANTY: My supplementary relates to part (d) of the question. I want to know whether any criteria have been laid down for determining the quantum of assistance to the various States or this is decided on an arbitrary and *ad hoc* basis.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Central assistance is not decided on *ad hoc* basis. I have explained to this House on many occasions that we have evolved a formula known as Gadgil Formula, of course, with the approval of the National Development Council. It is on the basis of that Formula and those considerations that we make Central assistance available.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the total outlay for the 1974-75 annual plan includes the special assistance that is to be given to backward areas in Andhra Pradesh as has been promised under the Six-point formula?

MR SPEAKER: The question does not relate to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Does the annual plan outlay include the special assitance proposed to be given to the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We want to know about Kerala also.

MR SPEAKER: Three States are mentioned in the question. If I allow you, I will have to allow similar questions in regard to other States and everybody will get up

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: A special assistance was promised for the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh under the six-point formula. Whether this outlay includes that or not that I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: We should not prolong this question any more.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, whatever assistance has been assured by the Central Government, that assurance has been kept in mind while finalising the Plan outlay for the year 1974-75.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is the Minister aware that in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, a very disconcerting feature in the State finance is the massive deficit in Tamil Nadu, they have a deficit of *inter alia* over Rs. 200 million. It is not only Tamil Nadu—I do not want Mr. Sezhiyan to be angry with me—his State heads in this fiscal indiscipline and my State of Maharashtra comes next. Then come Madhya Pradesh and other States.

If this is correct, may I know from the Minister—we expected in the first year that the States should go in for a massive resources mobilisation—whether this dificit financing indicates an utter lack of such efforts and if so, what is the Ministry's reaction to this?

Secondly, if so, do they expect the physical targets they have envisaged in the Plan are likely to be adversely affected?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have advised all the State Governments not to have deficit budgets to mobilise resources to the extent possible, to take into consideration the report of the Raj Committee and other committees and take care that maximum resources are mobilised.

Regarding the physical targets, whatever have been agreed to with the State Governments according to these outlays, to that extent, it will be our endeavour to see that the physical targets are achieved.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know at what price level this total outlay of Rs. 4,843.68 crores has been estimated. That is to say, is this in terms of the current prices or has it taken into account the very real possibility that during the 1974-75 there may be a repetition of price increase to the extent of anything between 23—26 per cent as it took place last year?

SHRI PILOO MODY: An optimist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In that case how would the physical targets which are related to this total outlay be affected?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These outlays are based on the price level of 1973-74. It is true that the rise in prices has certainly and adversely affected the physical targets. However, our whole endeavour is in completing incomplete works and in utilising the capacities that are already created, whether it is in the agricultural or in the industrial sectors and to that extent, the rise in prices should not come in the way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How would it not come in the way?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It will come in the way.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If they do not worry about it, it would come.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These outlay will have no meaning unless they are related to the movement of prices and physical targets will never be achieved.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would like to add, with your permission, to what my colleague has said on this issue.

The evaluation of the targets and the allocation have been based on the 1973-74 price level. There is no doubt that the price-rise is not showing any abatement and it is not possible to calculate and recalculate the outlay after every month in accordance with the rise in prices....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Going so far?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We shall certainly take into account after some time the impact of the rise in prices as they emerge and see to what extent the plan will be affected.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The targets will be cut down.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many people who want to ask questions. We should stop at two or three supplementary questions. Already 45 minutes are over. We have not disposed of many questions.

Next question.

Delay in Sanction of Pension to Ex-INA Personnel

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*983. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the political pension of Ex-I.N.A. personnel have been considerably delayed;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) the number of Ex-I.N.A. personnel who have been sanctioned the pension, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The 26,640 applications received from ex-I.N.A. personnel fall in to two categories—(i) ex-Army 17,604 and (ii) ex-Civilians 9,036.

Of the first category, 6,978 applications have been disposed of. In the second category only 1,083 applications have been disposed of.

Certain records regarding the ex-Army personnel have been received recently and this would enable disposal of a substantial additional number of applications.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement Showing the Number of Ex-INA Personnel who have been Sanctioned Pension Statewise As on 30-4-1974.

State	Received and Examined	Sanctioned	Rejected	Incomplete Applications pending Disposal
Andaman and Nicobar	3	..	..	3
Andhra Pradesh	125	17	..	108
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
Assam	10	1	1	8
Bihar	93	17	3	73
Chandigarh	26	6	..	20
Delhi	527	378	15	134
Goa	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	174	21	12	141
Haryana	2785	1794	29	962
Himachal Pradesh	1181	447	10	724
Jammu and Kashmir	218	174	1	43
Kerala	1904	14	9	1881
Karnataka	233	6	..	227

State	Received and Examined	Sanctioned	Rejected	Incomplete Applications pending Disposal
Madhya Pradesh	204	28	9	167
Maharashtra	478	61	2	415
Manipur	584	41	..	543
Meghalaya	2	..	..	2
Mizoram	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	4	..	..	4
Orissa	522	1	5	516
Pondicherry	49	..	1	48
Punjab	7309	3005	33	4271
Rajasthan	337	146	1	190
Tamil Nadu	5222	16	137	5069
Tripura	10	..	..	10
Uttar Pradesh	4469	771	8	3690
West Bengal	171	5	..	166
TOTAL	26640	6949	276	19415

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The statement shows that the number of applications received is 26,640 out of which the number of applications disposed of is only 6000 and odd. It is very clear that there is a considerable delay in disposing of the applications for pension from ex-INA personnel. It is evident from the report itself

I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the INA committee which is to recommend is not meeting and is not disposing and clearing these applications. That is the difficulty, if I am correct. If that is so, I would like to know whether this committee has not met for the last many months and if so what are the proposals before the Government to expedite the matter?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The committee are appointed in early July, 1973 and on the 8th August the first meeting was held. Thereafter a few formal and some informal meetings have been held. The problem was of requiring reliable information about the applications.

Now, from the Defence Ministry, recently, a list of 15,000 ex-INA Army personnel has been received and we expect that by the end of June we should be able to dispose of the bulk of the 17,000 applications.

So far as the civilian personnel are concerned, the question is more complicated and the committee has been able to suggest a convenient or easily workable method, and mentioned the names of INA brigades, companies or base hospitals, members of which may be accepted as eligible for payment of pension if they could produce evidence to that effect. The names are Subhash Brigade, Subhash Guerilla Brigade, Gandhi Guerilla Brigade, Nehru Guerilla Brigade, Bahadur Corps. Members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, base hospitals and the members of the Indian Independence League.

This suggestion requires further consideration and the issue has been referred to the Cabinet recently for a decision. It is a matter for consideration whether and in what circumstances, the fact that an ex-INA civilian belonged to a particular INA Brigade or Company, should entitle him to a pension. This requires a policy decision at the Cabinet level. I expect that also should be available before the end of this month.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In Kerala 1904 applications were received and only 14 are sanctioned. There are about 50 per cent from my own constituency itself. You can imagine the pressure on me. It is very difficult for me. I was also there in the INA Association of Kerala and I know their problems. Even if you write letters you don't get replies. You do not get such reply from the Sub-Committee of INA. I would like to know from the Minister whether there are any proposals with the Government in this regard and whether they will take up this matter instead of leaving the matter to the INA committee. I would like to know whether they will make any special effort in this direction, to expedite this matter instead of leaving it to the sub-committee ...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I will take up the matter with Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan who is Chairman of the Committee. His work will be greatly facilitated after the policy decisions are taken and that is why I have said that by the 30th June, as far as Army personnel are concerned, I expect, their cases would be completed. Maybe, about 2500 or 2600 are left over but other cases would be settled. I presume that the Kerala cases belong to the civilian category. The committee is more concerned with the civilian personnel and after the clarification sought for is obtained I am sure that the disposal would be expedited.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Thank you.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: From the absolute figures given in the statement, it is seen that out of 26640 applications received and examined, cases of 8949 have been sanctioned. That would come to more than 25 per cent on the whole. That is not giving a true picture because if you come to individual States, this is the position. In Kerala out of 1904 applications received only 14 have been sanctioned. In Orissa out of 522 applications received only one has been sanctioned. In Tamil Nadu 5222 applications have been received and only 16 have been sanctioned. Out of 233 in Karnataka only 6 have been sanctioned. Whereas, in respect of Haryana out of 2785, 1794 have been sanctioned. In Punjab also it is a good figure about 3,000 have been sanctioned. Does it mean that those who are nearabout Delhi are able to put the pressure and they are able to get the sanction whereas those who are far away like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, etc. fail to get sanctions? Does it mean, they are not getting because they are at a distance? In view of the inordinate delay and no sense of urgency being bestowed on the matter, I would like to know as to what steps are being proposed to be taken to expedite such applications to give those Ex-INA personnel the relief which is being contemplated?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. To the first question, my answer is no As regards the category of employees, I have included them in the figure which I have given. If they are ex-INA army personnel, they are included in the total which I have told the House. The particulars are already received and being processed. As soon as this is done Army personnel cases will be disposed of. In the cases of incomplete applications verifications have to be done. Till that is over they cannot be disposed of.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: From the answer we find that 276 applications have been rejected. I want to know what was the reason for their rejections. Further, I also want to know why, in West Bengal, when they have received 171 applications, only five applications have been sanctioned? Why is this discrimination in

regard to West Bengal Ex-I.N.A. personnel?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no question of discrimination. The applications have been dealt with on the basis of first-come-first-served. They have been treated chronologically and if the applications and the forms are properly filled in and all the information is supplied the cases would be disposed of fairly. Meanwhile the full particular received from the Defence Ministry are being computerised In a few days the material would be ready. That is why I said that by the end of June, the bulk of the ex-army personnel's cases would be decided.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: At present, two sets of political sufferers' cases are being considered—one is of the freedom fighters and the other is of the ex-I.N.A. personnel—whether civilian or military—and in both the cases, the disposal has been very slack. The petitions are not being disposed of quickly.

May I request the Home Minister to call for a meeting of the Provincial Committees' members to go into each case and dispose of the cases quickly so that the personnel of both these categories may not go impatient and their cases are settled quickly.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The question is related to I.N.A. personnel. He is referring to both categories. Bihar Government have appointed a Committee and they have recently informed that complete information with their recommendations would be available to us in a period of nine months from now. If we were to call them here it is not going to expedite the cases very much.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The position with regard to the army personnel who were in the British Army and who later joined the I.N.A. the problem is not very complicated. The difficulty has arisen only with regard to the civilian personnel living in Malaysia and other places who joined the I.N.A. and who were recruited by the I.N.A. directly. Have the Government considered the possibility of associating with this Committee that has been formed under the chairmanship of Shri Shahnawaz Khan some other well known INA personnel and the personnel of the Government of Provisional Azad Hind Government who are still alive and whose services may be made available? Maybe, if their services are requisitioned, then these things may be expedited by Government. Have the Government considered this possibility?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, the present members of the Committee besides the Chairman, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, are Gen. Mohan Singh, Shri S. N Ghose, Shri R. B. Tyagi, and Shri R. N. Paradeep, Deputy Secretary If the hon. Member can suggest the name of any other person who is more conversant and can help in getting the required informations, we shall call for his assistance. Merely increasing the number will not help

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given incorrect information. He gave the name of Gen. Mohan Singh but he categorically refused to be on the Committee Shri Mirdha, last time, said categorically that Gen. Mohan Singh resigned and he is not going to accept it now. Secondly, Shri S. M. Ghose is seriously ill and he will not be able to recover from the illness as he has a regular paralytic attack. Shri Shahnawaz Khan is only a non-official person. I made many suggestions to include Shri Anand Mohan, Shri Deb Nath Saha and Smt. Sahgal. Their names can be included. What is the difficulty? There is no difficulty about the seventeen thousand personnel but about the nine thousand civilians why should if go to the Cabinet Committee? Netaji's slogan was: "Sacrifice everything and become a fakir." The third Army of INA was mostly composed of civilians. So, whether the Government would reconstitute the Committee by including the name suggested by me?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: General Mohan Singh has been attending the meetings of the Committee. In addition, Mr. M. R. Vyas, who was a Member of the Provisional Government, has also been attending the meetings of the Committee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment to Posts of Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle

*976. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4424 on the 12th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the number of candidates recruited for appointment as Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle are still sitting idle despite their training;

(b) whether the recruitment is continuing and there is apprehension of increase in number of idle candidates;

(c) whether the departmental candidates have also passed the examination for promotion to Telephone Operators; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) 104 outside selected candidates have been trained. Out of these, 82 have been appointed and 22 are awaiting appointments.

(b) There is no further recruitment proposed in 1974.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. 59 departmental candidates were selected for promotion in the years 1972 and 1973. 47 have already been promoted and 12 are yet to be promoted. Out of these 12, Eight have been trained and 4 are yet to be trained.

Setting up a Social Defence Force

*979. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a social defence force with a view to closely watch the anti-social element and corruptions at all levels and thus help the Government in taking suitable decisions; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are various Intelligence, Investigation and Enforcement agencies under different Ministries and Departments of the Government, who are charged with the responsibility to watch closely the anti-social elements in different spheres of crime against society and take necessary action under the relevant laws against them. No proposal for setting up for this purpose any "Social Defence Force" as such, is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of letters of Intent in Backward Areas on the basis of Techno-Economic Survey in M.P.

*980. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has urged the Centre not to issue any letter of intent for developed areas if the industrial unit concerned can also be set up in a backward area on the basis of a Techno-economic survey; and

(b) if so, the Goverament's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). While speaking at the Industries Ministers' conference held on the 22nd January, 1974 the Minister of Industries of Madhya Pradesh Government mentioned in his speech that wherever techno-economic survey of backward areas shows the economic possibility of locating a particular type of industry in any backward area, no letter of intent for advanced areas be issued for such industries.

In the "Guidelines for Industries 1973-74", Government has already clarified that in taking licensing decisions, Government will bear in mind the need for balanced regional development. In considering applications for grant of letters of intent, other things being equal, it is Government's policy to give preference to proposals for locating units in backward areas.

Register for unemployed Scientists, Engineers and Doctors

*984. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Scientists, Engineers and Doctors in the country as in February, 1974;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to absorb them in gainful occupation; and

(c) whether all unemployed Scientists, Engineers and Doctors get any financial assistance from Government and if so, the amount drawn by each category?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Technical Manpower Division of C.S.I.R. maintains a 'Live Register' of Scientists, Engineers and Doctors who are enrolled in the National Register and are not holding any employment. The number of unemployed Scientists, Engineers and Doctors on this "Live Register" was 3,858 as on 28th February, 1974. The enrolments is, however, voluntary.

(b) The Government of India have been taking steps from time to time to improve the employment opportunities for such personnel. Some of the measures taken in this regard are given in the Statement attached.

(c) There is at present no scheme to offer financial assistance to all unemployed scientists, engineers, doctors etc.

However, (i) the CSIR operates the Scientists' Pool, which is a scheme of temporary placement of well qualified scientists etc. not holding a regular job. A person selected to the Pool is generally offered a salary somewhere between Rs. 400—Rs. 700 according to qualification and experience plus other usual allowances.

(ii) Junior Research Fellowships of Rs. 300 per month and Senior Research Fellowships of Rs. 400 per month and Rs. 500 per month (for post-doctoral research fellows) are provided to qualified scientists, engineers, doctors, etc.

(iii) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(iv) Some of the schemes under the 'Half-a-Million Jobs' programme also provide financial assistance to employers for employing scientists and engineers.

Statement

Measures already taken for improving Employment opportunities

1. A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are

available for employment. About 8,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

2. Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

3. The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

4 Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, ICAR, etc.

5. Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment

6. The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the CSIR provided temporary placement to scientists, technologists etc. with high academic records.

7. The Scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

8. The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs 45.85 crores for employment of educated unemployed during the year 1973-74. Besides a programme of 'Half-a-Million Jobs' Programme for educated unemployed was started in 1973-74 with a central budget of Rs. 100 crores which has brought down to Rs. 70 crores to affect savings. This programme has generated employment to about Rs 2.85 lakhs.

9. An amount of Rs. 23 crores was earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments and Union Territories for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs. 23 crores. This programme has generated employment for over two lakhs persons plus 133.56 lakhs man-days.

10. In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs 40 crores for employment promotion programmes.

Newsprint Factory at Vellore

*985. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a newsprint factory has been set up at Vellore; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would go into production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A newsprint factory with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum is proposed to be established at Vellore Village, Vaikom Tehsil, Kottayam District, in Kerala State. On present estimates, the project will go into production in 1977-78.

News item 'Mizo Hostiles for China'

*986. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI M. M JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in a local Daily dated the 12th April, 1974 under the heading 'Mizo hostiles for China'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report in question. There is, however, no definite information to confirm the news report.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज विकास प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

*987. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने मध्य प्रदेश मे एक बृहत्खनिज विकास प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम):

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Simplification of regulatory procedure by DGTD

*988. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENECE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the D.G.T.D. to simplify regulatory procedures; and

(b) if so, outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to simplify the procedures in DGTD:—

(1) The procedures relating to maintenance imports of raw materials, components etc. have been streamlined, with the applications being cleared on a time bound basis of 45 days.

(2) The procedures relating to advertisement of capital goods have been streamlined, to give on the one hand a fillip to indigenous manufacturers and on the other to do away with individual advertisements by prospective entrepreneurs, to the extent possible. For the year 1974-75, about 400 items have been covered These lists will be reviewed each year.

(3) The organisation of the DGTD has been streamlined and reorganised. The regulatory functions, in which it was more prominent in the past, are now given secondary importance and developmental work is to receive first priority. The major plank of strategy is increased communications and rapport with industries, associations of industry R&D organisations, Chambers of Commerce etc. on matters relating to increased export generation, import substitution, conservation of scarce imported materials, technological improvements etc.

Cement Production in Public and Private Sectors

*989. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8034 on the 24th April, 1974 regarding Cement Price and state:

(a) whether partiality is shown towards the private sector in respect of enhancement of cement production capacity; and

(b) if so, the facts of the production of cement in the public and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There are at present 51 cement factories in production in the country with a total installed capacity of 19.76 million tonnes per annum. Out of these 9 factories with an installed capacity of 2 31 million tonnes representing 11 7 per cent of total capacity, are in the Public Sector. Their production during 1973 was 1 7 million tonnes The capacity in the private sector is 17 45 million tonnes and their production during 1973 was 13 3 million tonnes

In the Fifth Plan document, the target for cement production by the end of Fifth Plan has been fixed at 25 million tonnes corresponding to a capacity of 29 million tonnes, on the basis of 85 per cent of utilisation of capacity. With a view to meeting the anticipated demand, additional licences and letters of intent have so far been issued for a capacity of 17,11 million tonnes to various parties. The share of the private sector and public sector in the additional capacity approved so far is 11.23 million tonnes and 5 88 million tonnes respectively. Out of the additional capacity approved by the Government, over 34 per cent is in the public sector, as against the existing share of 11,7 per cent only in the total capacity. A capacity of 3.18 million tonnes is planned to be established by the Cement Corporation of India in the Central Sector in the Fifth Plan period. There is, thus, no partiality towards the private sector in the matter of setting up additional capacity for cement production. In fact, there is a shift towards public sector.

Installed capacity of Paper Mills

*990. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of paper mills in the country and what was the production during the last two years; and

(b) the result of steps taken by Government to see that there is no shortage of paper for text books and exercise books for school and college students from the next academic year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The present installed capacity of paper mills is 9,67,000 tonnes The production during 1972 was 8.03,000 tonnes and in 1973 it was approximately 7,96,000 tonnes.

(b) Though the voluntary code of distribution adopted by the industry has resulted in some improvement in regard to supply and distribution of common varieties of paper, the overall situation remains difficult. Measures for rectifying the situation are under consideration.

खानाबदोश जातियों का उत्थान

*991. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक खानाबदोश जातियों के उत्थान के लिये क्या-क्या कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये गये और उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या विशेष सहायता दी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के आधीन विमुक्त, खानाबदोश तथा अर्ध खानाबदोश आदिम जातियों के लाभ के लिये निम्नलिखित कल्याण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए गये थे और चौथी योजना की अवधि में इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 3 974 करोड रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी :—

शिक्षा

1 वजीफे और छात्रवृतियां

2 ट्यूशन तथा परीक्षा शुल्क देना

3 दोपहर का भोजन

4 आश्रम स्कूल, रिहायशी स्कूल व होस्टल इत्यादि

अन्य

1 लघु सिचाई समेत कृषि

2 पशु पालन

3 मुर्गी फार्म

4 घरेलु उद्योग

5 सहकारिता

6 पुनर्वास, उपनिवेश/आवास

7 सामुदायिक कल्याण केन्द्र बालवाडी, संस्कार केन्द्र

8 पीने के जल के कुवे।

9 दायी प्रशिक्षण इत्यादि

Decline in Industrial Production and rise in profits earned by large Industrial Houses

*992 SHRI B S. BHAURA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the reasons for decline in the growth rates of industrial production with corresponding rise in the rates and amounts of profits earned by Large Industrial Houses; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Separate figures of output and profits of Large Industrial Houses are not available. According to a study undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India on the "Finances of Large Public Limited Companies" during 1972-73 both the rate of growth of the value of production and net sales of the 350 companies studied and the profitability of the companies studied declined in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72. While the growth rate of output declined from 11.7 per cent in 1971-72 to 9.1 per cent in 1972-73, the profitability of the companies analysed declined in 1972-73, as indicated below:—

(a) gross profits as percentage of total capital employed (i.e. total net assets) declined from 11.1 per cent in 1971-72 to 10 6 per cent in 1972-73;

(b) gross prifits as percentage of net sales declined from 11 6 per cent in 1971-72 to 10.6 per cent in 1972-73; and

(c) profits after tax as percentage of net worth declined from 11 0 per cent in 1971-72 to 9 7 per cent in 1972-73.

Demand of projects by MENCOS and ENCOS in Kerala

*993. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether MENCOS AND ENCOS, the Industrial co-operatives of the engineers and technicians in Kerala have asked for grants for some new projects for 1974-75 from Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's decison on it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any organisation by name MENCOS in Kerala. No request for grant to ENCOS for 1974-75 has been received by Government.

(b) Does not araise

Activities of Mizo National front in Mizoram

*994. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlawed Mizo National Front is now virtually running a parallel Government in the outlaying areas of Mizoram along the Burma-India Border;

(b) whether they are forcibly collecting taxes from the people there; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to maintain security in that area?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There have been reports of some cases of extortion of money during the current year

(c) The Mizoram Administration have strengthened administrative centres and established additional police posts. Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against the unlawful activities of the underground Mizos

Proposal to arrange live Telecasts of the Forthcoming India-England Cricket Test Matches

*995 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibilities of arranging live telecasts of the forthcoming India-England Cricket Test series;

(b) whether there is any technical difficulty in the live telecast,

(c) whether a decision in this regard will be taken well in time; and

(d) in case a decison has since been taken in this regard, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The possibility of live telecasting of the forthcoming Cricket Test series between India and England was considered. In view of the high expense involved, partly in foreign exchange, it has been decided to give up the proposal.

मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर औद्योगिक बस्ती में उद्योग

9433. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिला पूर्व निमाड़ की तहसील बुरहानपुर स्थित औद्योगिक बस्ती भवन में कुछ उद्योग चल रहे है और यदि हां, तो उनमे सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्योग कितने-कितने हैं ,

(ख) भूमि अधिग्रहण और भवन निर्माण पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की हैं , और

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त भवन मे उसके निर्माण के पश्चात् कोई लाभ हुआ है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी).(क), बताया गया है कि बुरहानपुर औद्योगिक बस्ती मे पाच एकक कार्य कर रहे है इनमे से कितने एकक गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र मे है और कितने सरकारी क्षेत्र में, इस के बारे मे सूचना उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ख) 31-3-1973 तक 3,43,939 रुपए ।

(ग) औद्योगिक बस्तियों के कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अधिक लाभ कमाना न होकर कारखाने के लिये स्थान और सामान्य सेवा सुविधाओ आदि की व्यवस्था करना लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना उत्पादन में सहायता

करना, विस्तार तथा आधुनिकीकरण करना इसके उद्देश्य हैं। वास्तव मे राज्य सरकारें औद्योगिक बस्तियो मे उद्यमियो को अनेक सुविधाए देती हैं। इनमे सम्मिलित कार्यशाला की सुविधाए, कारखाने के स्थान के किराये में राज सहायता देना, किराया खरीद के आधार पर शेडों का आवटन, पानी और बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए रियायती प्रभार कुछ श्रेणियो के लिये बिक्री कर के भुगतान मे छूट आदि देना शामिल है।

Allotment of Newsprint to Dailies

9434 SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the newsprint allotted to dailies per annum during the last three years and

(b) the size of newsprint, average number of pages and average number of copies printed and sold per day during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The sizes of newsprint used by newspapers in the country vary from 16 inches to 66 inches

The information about the average size of daily newspapers published in the country which are in receipt of newsprint quota, the average number of pages and average number of copies printed and sold per day during the last three years, is being compiled and will also be laid on the Table of the House.

नई दिल्ली स्थित तालकटोरा क्लब में जुआ खेला जाना

9435. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तालकटोरा क्लब नय. दिल्ली मे स्थित है और नियमो के अनुसार केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी ही उसके सदस्य बन सकते है,

(ख) क्या क्लब के सदस्य और उनके साथ जाने वाले अन्य व्यक्ति वहा देर रात तक जुआ खेलते रहते है और शराब पीते रहते है,

(ग) इस क्लब को सरकार कितनी सहायता राशि देती है, और

(घ) इस क्लब की सदस्य सख्या क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) जी हा श्रीमान्। उक्त क्लब का नाम बदलकर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लब रख दिया गया है और केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी ही इस के सदस्य बन सकते है।

(ख) जी नही श्रीमान। क्लब की प्रबधक समिति द्वारा क्लब के अहाते मे शराब पीने तथा जुआ खेलने पर पूर्णत. रोक लगा दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह क्लब रात के ठीक 9 बजे बन्द हो जाता है।

(ब) इस समय सरकार केवल उक्त क्लब के भवन का किराया देने में क्लब को आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है। यह धनराशि एक वर्ष में लगभग रु० 8,134.00 बैठती है, जो उस जगह के मालिक, संपदा विभाग को भुगतान करनी होती है।

(भ) एक अप्रैल, 1974 को क्लब के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या 401 थी।

Special Employment Programme for Hindi Translation Training in Kerala

9436. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindi translation training under special employment programme had been abolished in Kerala due to lack of funds,

(b) if so, whether there is a fresh proposal to continue the programme; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide employment to the 100 Translators under training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Sir. The Hindi translation training scheme was sanctioned for a period of nine months under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, 1973-74 and Central assistance under the programme was to be provided only upto March 1974. The scheme has been implemented accordingly.

(b) No Sir.

(c) In accordance with the sanction, the trainees are to be absorbed in job or given preference in recruitment for jobs, consistent with recruitment rules. The State Government is exploring ways and means of ensuring absorption of the translators who have been trained under the scheme.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters imprisoned in Andamans

9437. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, ages and addresses of the freedom fighters, State-wise, who were imprisoned in the Andamans, the period of imprisonment inside Andamans and on the main land and the nature of offence of each of them and the pension received by each of them;

(b) the names, ages and addresses of those who died before the sanction of pensions and the dates of their pension applications and the dates of death of each of them;

(c) the names, ages and the addresses of the freedom fighters who died after sanction of pension and the period for which each of them received the pension; and

(d) the number of those who died without leaving any heir or dependent to receive the pension, their ages on death, the year when they died and their addresses at the time of death?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the reply given in this House to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 139 on 27-2-70.

284 freedom fighters & their families have been sanctioned pension. Under the Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme. This includes six Freedom Fighters who took part in the Goa liberation and were imprisoned outside India.

The information asked for is not readily available. Available information is, however, given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6947/74].

फ्रांस में भारतीय इंजीनियर

9438 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार फ्रांस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय फ्रांस में कितने भारतीय इंजीनियर रह रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों, प्रौद्योगिकी विदों और चिकित्सा कार्मिकों आदि का फ्रांस सहित विदेशों में पंजीकरण करने के लिये वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नेशनल रजिस्टर का एक "प्रवासी भारतीय" अनुभाग चलाती है। विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में पंजीकरण के प्रपत्र उपलब्ध हैं। पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है।

फ्रांस में पंजीकृतों की संख्या का कोई अलग अभिलेख नहीं रखा गया। फिर भी, दिनांक 1.1.1974 को जर्मनी (पूर्वी और पश्चिमी) और यूनाइटेड किंगडम को छोड़कर समस्त यूरोपियन देशों में 165 भारतीय इंजीनियर रजिस्टर में दर्ज थे।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग सदन, नई दिल्ली में ठेकेदारों को अधिक भुगतान

9439 श्री हीरालाल डोडा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के वाउचर संख्या 2471 दिनांक 24-10-69 की जांच पड़ताल करायेगी जिसमें कि जान बूझकर कुछ अधिकारियों ने संस्था से लगभग 1500 रुपये का अधिक भुगतान करा के ठेकेदार को नाजायज लाभ पहुंचाया जिसमें संस्था को हानि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या किसी तरह की कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) आयोग ने बताया है कि वाउचर संख्या 2471 दिनांक 23-7-69 (न कि 24.10.69) पर 60 पैसे की राशि की अदायगी स्टाफ के एक कर्मचारी को सवारी भत्ता (कन्वेयेन्स चार्ज) के रूप में की गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अमरीका में भारतीय इंजीनियर

9440. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार अमरीका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास से इस बात का पता लगायेगी कि इस समय वहां कितने भारतीय इंजीनियर हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों, प्रौद्योगिकी-विदों और चिकित्सा कार्मिकों आदि का अमरीका (यू एस ए) सहित विदेशों में पंजीकरण करने के लिये वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, नेशनल रजिस्टर का एक "प्रवासी भारतीय" अनुभाग चलाता है। विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में पंजीकरण के प्रपत्र उपलब्ध हैं। पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है।

1.1.1974 को यू० एस० ए० के रजिस्टर में 1433 भारतीय इंजीनियर दर्ज थे

Strike by Central Government Officers

9441. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Officers have planned to go on indefinite strike to press their demands; and

(b) if so, their demands and government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have received no such intimation.

(b) Government have not received any demands from the Central Government Officers. However, the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Associations has been sending representations to Government from time to time on a number of matters and especially relating to the pay of Class I Officers. All the representations have been considered by Government before they took final decisions on the Pay Commission's recommendations and these were announced in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister on the 29th March, 1974.

Seminar on Energy Crisis held in Delhi

9442. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a seminar on Energy Crisis was held in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the specific proposals made there to meet the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The organisers have been requested to forward specific proposals/ resolutions made in the Seminar. From the papers available some of the proposals made are as follows:

(i) Sufficient investment on R & D relating to hydro-gasification of coal should be made.

(ii) Railway should replace coal locomotives with diesel locomotives for more efficient use of fuel

(iii) Introduce a drive for greater fuel efficiency and in efficient use of fuel should be penalised.

(iv) For developing a scientifically framed and coordinated national energy policy it is desirable to create a statutory national energy authority.

(v) Government should introduce Total Energy Concept in industries wherever feasible.

(vi) Massive campaign should be launched to educate public opinion for creating understanding about problems relating to energy conservation and utilisation.

(vii) Develop solar power utilisation.

Regularisation of Production of Foreign Firms and Restriction on Repatriation of Foreign Exchange

9443. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Licensing Committee propose to take to effectively regularise the production of foreign firms and restrict repatriation of heavy amounts of foreign exchange by them,

(b) the guidelines the Ministry have framed to reduce the holdings of foreign sector; and

(c) whether these steps are being practised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Licensing policy towards foreign companies is governed by the Licensing Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973 According to this policy, foreign companies are eligible to participate only in 19 specified industries which are in the priority sector unless production is predominantly for exports. Their investments will also be subject to the dilution of foreign equity in accordance with the Guidelines published by Government vide their Press Note dated 19th February 1972 and are further examined with special reference technological aspects, export possibilities and the overall effect on the balance of payments. Profits and dividends repatriated by these companies are subject to Indian taxation.

2. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973 all companies having a foreign equity of more than 40 per cent are required to seek Government's approval for continuance of their activities. This will provide Government an opportunity to review the working of these companies with reference to the contribution that these companies are making to the economy.

Brand Names of Foreign Firms

9444. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is looking into the cases of some foreign firms functioning in the country regarding their brand names;

(b) if so, the facts theerof; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry, if completed so far and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The question of use of foreign brand names by foreign companies has been under consideration of the Government for some time past. Accordingly, provision has been made under Section 28(i)(c) and Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, to regulate the use of foreign brand names by Companies having a foreign share holding exceeding 40 per cent Applications under the said Sections of the Foreign Exchange Regulation, Act, 1973, when received, will be considered on merits.

Post Offices in Orissa with Saving Bank Facility

9445. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, now functioning in Orissa in which Saving Bank Account facilities are available; and

(b) how this figure compare with that in adjacent States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Orissa—5840.

(b) The number of Post Offices in adjacent States in which Savings Bank facilities are available with the average population served by each Post Office with Savings Bank facilities are noted against:

Bihar State	9,219	6,110
Andhra Pradesh	13,943	3,112
West Bengal	6,485	6,852
Madhya Pradesh	6,226	6,689
Orissa	5,840	3,756

Direct Dialling System Between Bhubaneshwar and other cities

9446. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce direct dialling system between Bhubaneshwar and some prominent cities; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhubaneshwar is already connected to Cuttack on direct dialling basis. It has been further planned to connect Bhubaneshwar to Calcutta Trunk Automatic Exchange by end of 1974-75 for direct dialling facilities to Calcutta, Asansol and Kharagpur Plans have also been finalised to extend the direct dialling facili y from Bhunaneshwar to stations like Delhi, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Rourkela, Jamshedpur progressively during the 5th Plan. The S. T. D. (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) facilities would be further extended to more cities during 6th Plan and beyond.

Air Postal Service in Orissa

9447. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the major and important towns of Orissa with Air Postal Service during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Bhubaneshwar is the only town in Orissa which is linked by air and therefore connected by Air Mail Service. Other proposals can organised when more towns of Orissa are put on the air map by Indian Airlines.

Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Project in Punjab

9448. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests in the recent past have been received from the Punjab Government for sanctioning a tyre and tube manufacturing project in view of the mounting demand for both these items to improve the transport system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, submitted an application in March 1970 for the grant of a licence for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes. A letter of intent for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes with a capacity of 4 lakhs nos. each per annum was issued to the Corporation on 12th December, 1970. No other request has so far been received from the Punjab Government recently in this regard.

Cooperation of Administrative Committees with Licensing Committee

9449. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the secretariat for Industrial Approvals has failed because of non-cooperation from DGTD and administrative Ministries;

(b) whether administrative Ministries are not cooperating with the Licencing Committee in taking fundamental decision, particularly for the growth of the Indian sector; and

(c) if so, the number of cases indicating the names of the parties where the administrative Ministries have taken otherwise view?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The administrative Ministries have been cooperating with the Licensing Committee.

(c) Does not arise

Delay by DGTD on Licensing Applications

9450. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases found delayed in the last three years, or the under long time taken by DGTD in giving their comments on the Licensing applications;

(b) whether in some of the cases DGTD has manoeuvred or invited applications from foreign firms against the applications of Indian firms; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry proposes to make a study for the delay in DGTD and the measures Government propose to take to eliminate or reduce such delays?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (c). No information was maintained in the past about the time taken by the DGTD in giving their comments on industrial licence applications. Under the new system for the grant of industrial approvals introduced from 1-11-1973, a period of 30 days is allowed to DGTD to give their comments on industrial licence applications. Out of 902 applications referred to DGTD from November, 1973 to February, 1974, the comments of DGTD were received within the stipulated period in respect of 825 cases.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

Shifting of Office of Hindustan Paper Corporation from New Delhi to Calcutta

9451. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to shift the office of the Hindustan Paper Corporation to Calcutta; and

(b) how far it will cause inconvenience to the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reserved Posts of Section Officers in Indian Standards Institution

9452. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Section Officers declared reserved so far in the Indian Standards Institution;

(b) whether any reserved post of Section Officer is still lying vacant, if so, the reasons therefor and the date by which that will be filled in; and

(c) whether any reserved post of Section Officer has been declared as unreserved, if so, the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Four posts of Section Officer in the I. S. I. have been declared reserved so far.

(b) One reserved post is bring vacant in the I. S. I. Branch Office, Calcutta due to promotion of Scheduled Caste employeed to a higher post, and is likely to be filled up soon.

(c) Yes, Sir. With the approval of the prescribed competent authority, a reserved post has been declared unreserved on account of non-availability of Scheduled Castes candidate.

Benefits of War Service to Candidates appointed in M.C.D.

9453 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1510 on 1st August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether in view of his reply and Rule 4 of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Service (Control & Appeal) Rules, 1959, formal adoption by M.C.D. of orders issued by Central Government regard ng counting of war service of E.C.Os and S.S.C Os. is necessary;

(b) whether instructions issued by Central Government (from 1963—72) regarding counting of war service/ grant of seniority to released E.C Os. and S.S.C.Os. (Engineering and Medical Services) have not been adopted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi so far; if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) by what time these orders are expected to be adopted/implemented by Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1959, deal exclusively with disciplinary matters. The issues relating to counting of war service etc., do not fall within the purview of these regulations. Such matters are governed by Instructions/Rules issued by the Government of India from time to time, which will come into force as and when adopted by the Corporation through separate resolutions. Instructions issued by the Government of India from 1963 upto the year 1972 in matters relating to war service and senority of Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers (Engineering & Medical Services) are under the consideration of the Corporation. The said orders will be implemented after they have been formally adopted by the Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश में तैनात केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल

9454. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कितने अधिकारी तथा जवान काम कर रहे है ; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार प्रतिमास कितना खर्च कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिये सीमा सुरक्षा बल के दो अधिकारियों समेत 269 कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये है । उन पर अ सत माहवार 1.71 लाख रुपये होता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की कोई यूनिट तैनात नहीं की गई है ।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

9455. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये वर्ष 1973-74 में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में अन्य राज्यों को कितनी कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को लाभकर रोजगार प्रदान करने से संबंधित स्कीमों को तैयार करने के लिये 1062 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई । कार्यक्रमवार ब्यौरा निम्न था :

(रुपए लाखों में)

(1) शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये 1971-72 में प्रारम्भ किया गया कार्यक्रम	531.89
(2) पांच लाख रोजगार का कार्यक्रम (1973-74)	530.00
कुल	1061.89

इसके अलावा 1973-74 में विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 173.78 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई । इसमें शिक्षित एवं अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों से संबंधित रोजगार की स्कीमें शामिल है ।

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से संबंधित केन्द्रीय सहायता के विवरण निम्नांकित हैं.-

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियो के लिये कार्यक्रम	पांच लाख रोजगारो का कार्यक्रम		विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता
			आबंटित उच्चतम राशि	मुक्त की गई राशि	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	199.72	600.00	417.33	181.44
2	असम . .	203.35	150.00	74.68	61.33
3	बिहार . .	652.22	850.00	393.09	334.26
4	गुजरात . .	194.76	350.00	320.28	111.59
5	हरियाणा . .	128.31	175.00	135.15	41.74
6	हि० प्रदेश . .	98.44	60.00	13.77	14.48
7	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर .	63.49	75.00	74.99	19.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	कर्नाटक . .	160.57	500.00	250.00	121.81
9	केरल . .	179.32	700.00	338.67	88.59
10	मध्य प्रदेश . .	531.89	530.00	100.00	173.78
11	महाराष्ट्र . .	264.28	800.00	379.92	210.41
12	मणिपुर . .	6 67	40.00	20.88	4 26
13	मेघालय . .	11.08	20.00	5.00	4.26
14	नागालैंड . .	16.79	12 00	5.09	2.56
15	उड़ीसा . .	178 89	280.00	182 76	92.00
16	पंजाब . .	156 92	220 00	141.00	56 22
17	राजस्थान . .	442.71	325.00	207 27	107.33
18	तमिलनाडु . .	293.95	650 00	421 32	171 22
19	त्रिपुरा . .	14.70	40 00	17 60	6.82
20	उ० प्रदेश . .	511 21	1100 00	589 74	368 00
21	प० बंगाल . .	302 29	1500.00	775 00	185.70
	कुल राज्य	4521.56	8977.00	4863.54	2257 39

मध्य प्रदेश में आटा मिलों की क्षमता

9456 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की आटा मिलों का ब्यौरा तथा उनकी क्षमता कितनी हैं, और

(ख) इनमें से कौन सी मिलें पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं न मिलने के कारण अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिवाजी राव पाटील निलंगेकर) : (क) जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है :—

क्रम सं०	एकक का नाम	वार्षिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त/पंजीयित क्षमता
		मी० टन
1	मे० रायपुर रोलर फ्लोर मिल्ज, रायपुर	13,200
2	मे० स्टैण्डर्ड फ्लोर एण्ड आयल मिल्ज गंज बसोदा (म० प्र०)	18,000
3	मे० सेन्ट्रल इंडिया रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स भोपाल	36,000

सं०	एकक का नाम	वार्षिक लाईसेंस प्राप्त/रंजीकृत क्षमता
		मी०टन
4	मे० एम० पी० फ्लोर मिल्स, ग्वालियर	15,000
5	मे० फ्लोर एण्ड फूड प्रा० लि०, इन्दौर	36,000

(ख) पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इसमें से कोई भी रौलर फ्लोर मिल अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग नही कर रही है ।

Malpractice in Import of Newsprint

9457. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have received any complaint from newsprint trader, M. A. Desai and Company and the Registrar of Newspapers against State Trading Corporation and Dr. Nath regarding malpractices in contracting for import of newsprint; and

(b) whether C.B.I. has undertaken any investigation on this subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation have received no such complaint from M. A. Desai & Co. or the Registrar of Newspapers. However, the Executive Director of the State Trading Corporation in his letter dated 27-3-1974 to Director C. B. I. had asked for investigation into the complaint made to him by Shri M. A. Desai to the effect that some officials of the S.T.C. at Bombay and floated a firm and, by abusing their position in the S. T. C., were canvassing business from newspapers for early delivery of newsprint allotted to them.

(b) Bombay Branch of the C.B.I. has registered a case for investigation.

Meeting of Central Press Accreditation Committee

9458. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Press Accreditation Committee met in December, 1973 after a long period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he will lay a statement on the Table of the House listing the agenda items, recommendations of the CPAC thereon and disposal of those cases with dates thereof emerging out of the meeting of the Committee in December, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Central Press Accreditation Committee met on December 20, 1973 after a period of about a year.

(b) There is no fixed interval. Principal Information Officer convenes meetings of the CPAC as and when necessary, taking into account the number of cases pending and ripe enough for consideration by the Committee.

(c) the minutes etc. of the Central Press Accreditation Committee meetings are treated as confidential.

Youth killed in Road Accident near Mehrauli, Delhi

9459. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an inquiry into the delay by the Police in removing the body of a youth who

died in a road accident on Mehrauli Road, Delhi on the night of April, 2, 1974; and

(b) if so, the findings of the report and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There was no avoidable delay in the removal of the body and hence no inquiry has been held in this matter.

(b) The question does not arise

Daily Delivery of Mail

9460. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the Country which have not been covered by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan with the facility of daily delivery of mail; and

(b) how far the facility is likely to be provided in the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In urban areas, all over the country the facility of daily delivery of mails is already there.

As regards rural areas, the extent to which daily delivery facility has been made available till the end of Fourth Plan period may be seen from the tabular information furnished in the attached statement

(b) The frequency of delivery for the rural areas is decided according to certain norms relating to traffic. Places getting at least 30 letters per week are to be provided daily delivery facility. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period also, the daily delivery facility will be extended to places found justified according to such norms.

Statement

Name of State	Total No. of villages		Villages getting delivery daily (Percentage)
1	2		3
Andhra	36181	(35095)	98%
Bihar	73686	(63039)	86%
Delhi	248	(248)	100%
Gujarat	18537	(12400)	67%
Dadra-N-Haveli	72	(27)	38%
Jammu & Kashmir	7618	(4342)	57%
Kerala	1578	(1578)	100%
Lakshadweep	10	(10)	100%
Madhya Pradesh	70618	(14121)	20%
Maharashtra	36164	(1822)	49%
Goa-Daman-Diu	430	(403)	94%
Karnataka	26826	(25439)	95%.

1	2		3
Assam	21227	(8487)	40%
Arunachal	2704	(192)	7%
Manipur	1991	(1179)	59%
Meghalya	4687	(727)	16%
Mizoram	229	(17)	7%
Nagaland	962	(396)	41%
Tripura	4932	(1919)	40%
Orissa	51327	(26700)	52%
Punjab	12197	(8727)	72%
Chandigarh	21	(21)	100%
Haryana	7177	(4871)	68%
Himachal Pradesh	30850	(13240)	43%
Rajasthan	38541	(20033)	52%
Tamilnadu	25510	(25368)	99%
Pondicherry	390	(390)	100%
Uttar Pradesh	155134	(77966	50%
West Bengal	44818	(23348)	52%
Andaman Nicobar	401	(121)	30%

मध्य प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

9461. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दीर्घावधि वीजा पर कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार है ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के वीजा की अवधि इस बीच एक बार से अधिक बढ़ाई गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में कंट्रोलरों की नियुक्ति

9462. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी और किन किन बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में सरकार ने कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किए हुये है ; और

(ख) उक्त मिलों द्वारा अर्जित हानि और लाभ का वर्ष 1973–74 का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). इस समय, उत्तर प्रदेश में 5

कपड़ा उपक्रम हैं जिनके प्रबन्ध को उपयोग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 और संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रम (प्रबंध को हाथ में लेना) अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इन उपक्रमों के नाम और अप्रैल, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 तक की अवधि में उनके द्वारा अर्जित लाभ (अन्तिम आंकड़े) निम्न प्रकार है:—

क्रम सं०	मिल का नाम	बोनस और मूल्यह्रास के पश्चात् लाभ (लाख रुपये)
	उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत	
1	म्योर मिल्स लि० कानपुर	4.76
2	न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल्स क० लि०, कानपुर	5.35
	संकट ग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रम (प्रबंध को हाथ में लेना) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत	
3	बिजली काटन मिल्स मेड रोड, हाथरस	2.39
4	लार्ड कृष्ण टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, सहारनपुर	12.82
5	श्री विक्रम काटन मिल्स लखनऊ	2.89

Production and Demand of Photographic Paper

9463. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and demand of photographic paper in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the supply of photographic paper is in short and whether Government have received reports that most of the photographic paper available goes in the black market and the actual users are deprived of it,

(c) whether some representation has been made to his Ministry by the Delhi Professional Photographers' Association if so, their demands and the reaction of Government thereto, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give quota of photo papers to the Association at 1st point sale price without middlemen/dealer and also to enhance the present quota of 1 lakh as an interim relief, if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The demand for photographic paper which is presently 3 5 million sq m per annum is likely to increase to 4.5 million sq m. during 1974-75. The production of photographic papers during 1971, 1972 and 1973 has been as under:—

1971	3 305 million sq m.
1972	3 115 million sq. m.
1973	3 075 million sq. m.

(b) Government have not received any reports about either shortage of supply or black marketing in photographic paper

(c) and (d) No representation has been made by the Delhi Professional Photographers Association to this Ministry. However, they have submitted a Memorandum dated the 15th April, 1974 to the Chairman of Messrs. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., in which their main demand relates to supply of photographic papers by

Hindustan Photo Films to various Zonal Associations of Photographers at first point sale price without middlemen/dealer. M/s. Hindustan Photo Films have explained that the individual offtake of each professional photographer is very small and it will. therefore, be beneficial for such professional photographers to form Co-operative Societies which could then be treated as HPF's direct dealers for effecting bulk supply to them at dealers' prices for distribution among their members.

Supply of Mutton Tallow to Industries in Andhra Pradesh

9464. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 120 small scale units are engaged in manufacture of soap in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the allocation of mutton tallow to Andhra Pradesh was 665 m. tonnes for the year 1972-73 but of a total quantity of 40,000 million tonnes distributed for the small scale industries units in the entire country;

(c) if so, whether as compared to other States the allocation of mutton tallow/palm oil was less to Andhra Pradesh than the requirement; and

(d) whether Government have since revised the allocation to Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI). (a) Precise information will be available when the results of the National Census of Small Scale Industries, which is currently in progress is completed by the end of 1974.

(b) 666 metric tons of mutton tallow were allotted to Andhra Pradesh out of a total quantity of 40,000 metric tons allocated to all states.

(c) Due to lesser availability of mutton tallow the requirements of units using this material could not be met adequately. The table below gives the total demand, allocation of mutton tallow *vis-a-vis* the demand and allocation of this material to Andhra Pradesh:—

	Total All India Demand	Total allocation All India	Percentage allocation	Demand Andhra Pradesh	Allocation Andhra Pradesh	Percentage.
1969-70 . . .	40332	36500	90%	700	658	94%
1970-71 . . .	88485	45000	50·6%	1479	749	50·6%
1971-72 . . .	88485	45000	50·6%	1479	749	50·6%
1972-73 . . .	151625	40000	26·4%	1479	666	45%
1973-74 . . .	151625	24800	16·3%	7000	468	6·6%

Number of mutton tallow consuming units in Rural Industries Projects Areas in Andhra Pradesh being very few, the share of such units from the overall allocation made for Rural Industries Project units has been negligible. This accounts for the short-fall in the prorata allocation of mutton tallow to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1973-74.

(d) No, Sir.

Setting up of an Energy Board

9465. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the squeeze on international oil supplies and prices, Government had decided to set up a high level Energy Board immediately; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a coordinating body to ensure that the country's energy requirements are met in a dependable and economic manner is still under consideration of the Government. The functions of the coordinating body would include all the elements of action necessary to ensure fulfilment of these objectives.

Though Government have not yet taken a decision on the establishment of the Energy Body adequate arrangements have been made at Cabinet and administrative levels for securing the requisite coordination between the different Ministries dealing with various forms of energy and related matters such as petroleum, coal, power, railway and others.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक समितियों का सर्वेक्षण

9466. **श्री गंगाशरण दीक्षित** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश की आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम, अधिक सक्षम तथा औद्योगिक समितियों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री नियाज़ुर रहमान अंसारी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सहकारी समितियों के स्टेट रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Documentary films on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and activities of Azad Hind Fauz

9467. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of documentary films on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the activities of the Azad Hind Fauz which were brought by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan when he was repatriated to India, are in the possession of the Government; if not, what happened to these films;

(b) whether the matter will be entrusted to CBI or any other suitable body for inquiry and investigation and finding out these historic films on Netaji and INA; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) (a) This relates to a matter tendered in evidence before the Netaji Inquiry Commission which is yet to give its report. Since the matter is subjudice, Government are not in a position to furnish reply now.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Development facilities for Small Tanners

9468. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether to check export of semi-processed items, it is proposed to encourage entrepreneurs to add to their processing and finishing facilities;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme, and

(c) whether an agency is also posed to be set up specifically for providing Development facilities for the small tanners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). In order to increase the production of finished leather, the exports of semi-finished leather have been restricted and have been brought under quota system. Various measures have been taken by the Government to provide necessary encouragement for increasing the finishing facilities in the country. Liberal import licences are being issued against the exports of leather for import of machinery. The exporters of semi-finished leathers would have to utilise two-third of their replenishment licences for the import of machinery for balancing, modernisation and authorised expansions. The existing licensed units for the production of semi-finished leathers have been permitted to convert their capacities for the production of finished leather without obtaining prior sanction from the Government. These units can directly apply for import of capital goods as may be required for installation of capacity for production of finished leather. Government have prepared a list of machinery which is not indigenously available and which may be required by leather units. There is no necessity to get indigenous clearance from D.G.T.D. in respect of import of machinery included in this list. This list has come into effect from 1st April 1974 and will be valid for a period of one year. Liberal import of machinery is also allowed under the scheme for export oriented industries. Necessary chemicals, auxiliaries and finishing agents are being allowed to be imported both as actual users and also under the scheme for registered exporters. Leather industry has been included in the list of priority industries and liberal imports of necessary raw-materials and spares are allowed.

At present the Small Industries Development Organisation with their field agencies and Extension Centres and the Central Leather Research Institute is giving necessary facilities to the small tanners to take up manufacture of finished leather. This includes technical advice regarding manufacture of finished leather, demonstration of the processes, preparation of schemes, supply of machinery on hire purchase, arranging financial assistance through financial institutions, etc.

Steps taken to verify if Netaji's name is/was in list of War Criminals

9169. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government failed to ascertain if Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's name was/is not included in the list of War Criminals;

(b) whether the notes "Verbale No. 136/ASW, dated the 20th December, 1967" regarding Japanese Foreign Office and another by our Tokyo Embassy (No. 375-FS/67) are unfactual and evasive in this regard;

(c) whether the notes sent by Indian Missions in Hague and in New York attached to U.N. clearly stated that no positive basis could be found to ascertain if Netaji's name was/is not in the List of the War Criminals;

(d) if so, the facts about the issue stated in these notes; and

(e) other steps taken, as suggested in the New York note referred to above or otherwise by the Government to ascertain if Netaji's name was/is not in the List of War Criminals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (e). The papers referred to in paragraphs (b) and c) of the question have been placed before the Netaji Inquiry Commission and have been taken judicial notice of by the Commission. Since the matter is subjudice before the Commission, the Government are not in a position to furnish the repaly with reference to those papers now.

Issue of Equity Shares by Coca Cola Export Corporation

9470. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3781 on the 7th December, 1973 regarding issue of equity shares by Coca Cola Export Corporation and state:

(a) whether the examination of the question, whether manufacture of Fanta Grape by Coca Cola Export Corporation amounted to expansion and required Government's permission, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter has been examined and it has now been held that for the manufacture of Fanta Grape, the Company does not require specific approval of Government.

Dilution of foreign equity holdings of Automobile tyre manufacturing Companies

9471. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies producing automobile tyres and tubes having hundred per cent foreign equity holding have reached their equity to 40 per cent; and

(b) if not, what steps Government intend to take to dilute their foreign equities of those companies to 40 per cent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) There is only one company namely M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Ltd., having 100 per cent foreign equity, producing automobile tyres and tubes. They have not so far reduced their foreign equity to 40 per cent.

(b) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, foreign companies have to seek the permission of the Reserve Bank of India for continuing their existing business activities which may be of an industrial, commercial or trading nature. The last date for submitting applications to the Bank is 30th June, 1974. A decision on the application of M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Ltd., when received will be taken in accordance with the guidelines issued for administration of section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Import of wood pulp for production of rayon tyre yarn

9472. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no indigenous production of wood pulp, the main raw material for the production of rayon tyre yarn, and studies conducted by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, have offered no enduring solution to the problem; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the reviewed policy of Goverment in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The tests conducted by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun have shown that coniferous woods such as fir and spruce found mostly in the Himalayan Region are the most suitable raw materials for the manufacture of rayon tyre yarn pulp. Due to high altitude and transport difficulties, commercial exploitation of these woods in this region for the manufacture of this kind of rayon grade pulp has not so far been possible.

The National Chemical Labouratories Poona are, however, conducting research on the possibilities of manufacture of rayon tyre yarn pulp based on alternative raw materials and the results are encouraging.

Allocation for the Tribal and Hilly areas to provide Houses in the Fifth Plan

9073. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the tribal and hilly areas of the country to provide house to the roofless and homeless tribes of the country in Fifth Plan;

(b) the recommedations made by S.C. and S.T. Commissioner in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry on the recommendations so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The State-wise allocation has not been made so far. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not made specific recommendations in this regard. However, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, a new strategy has been adopted for the development of backward classes. The States having sizeable tribal concentration have been asked to prepare sub-Plans for the tribal areas and viable tribal Development projects for the development of these areas. Due care will be taken to provide housing facilities to the homeless tribals.

New Code of Criminal Procedure

9474. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Criminal Procedure Code has come into effect;

(b) whether no decision has been taken so far on the new status of prosecutors; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decisions have been taken wherever necessary, on the interpretion of the provisions of the new Code relating to public prosecutors.

(c) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Maintenance of Internal Security Act

9475. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw Maintenance of Internal Security Act in the light of the recent judgment delivered by the Supreme Court regarding indiscriminate arrests under that Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any such judgment of the Supreme Court regarding indiscriminate arrests under the Act.

Reservations in confirmation of S.C. and S.T Employees in the Ministry

9476. SHRIMATI GANGA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is made in confirmation of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry as per instructions issued by the Department of Personnel in the matter; and

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented by the General Manager, Delhi Telephone District, New Delhi for the cadre of Engineering Supervisors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Instructions issued by the Department of Personnel regarding reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in posts/services filled by direct recruitment have been circulated to all for compliance.

(b) No. Certain doubts have arisen regarding confirmation in grades/services where recruitment is partly direct and partly by promotion of Departmental officers. These are under examination in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

भारत के द्वीपों तथा वहां के निवासियों की संख्या

9477. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के तटवर्ती क्षेत्र की लम्बाई कितनी है ?

(ख) बड़े और छोटे सभी द्वीपों तथा वहां के निवासियों की संख्या क्या है ,

(ग) ऐसे द्वीप कितने है जहां आबादी नही है ; और

(घ) उनकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या विशेष प्रबंध किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 6083 किलोमीटर।

(ख) और (ग) .—19 दूरस्थ द्वीपों चट्टानों समेत बडे और छोटे द्वीपो /चट्टानों की संख्या 1175 है। वहा के निवासियो की संख्या और बिना आबादी वाले द्वीपो की भी संख्या के बारे मे सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ) द्वीपो/चट्टानों की सुरक्षा पुलिस और नौसेना की गश्त द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाती है ।

Diversification for new articles by medium scale entrepreneurs

9478. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 367 on the 26th March, 1974 regarding loss of foreign exchange due to diversificating capacity by foreign firms and state:

(a) whether Notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73/1 dated the 16th February, 1973 mentioned in the reply is not for diversification;

(b) whether the medium scale entrepreneurs not covered by M.R.T.P. and foreign majority concerns cannot diversify even 25 per cent of their

licensed capacity for a 'new article' and with more than 5 per cent imported raw material content; and

(c) if so, whether Government will issue necessary notification for the medium scale sector giving them a free hand for diversification for replacement of obsolete items into new articles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Notification No S.O. 98(E)IDRA|29B|73|1 dated the 16th February, 1973, inter-alia grants exemption from the operation of Section 11A of the I(D&R) Act, 1951 according to which a licence is necessary for manufacture of new articles. As per this notification, industrial undertakings other than those covered by the M.R.T.P. Act and foreign-majority concerns are free to make additional investment in fixed assets upto Rs. 1 crore without obtaining an industrial licence for taking up manufacture of new articles etc, subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions laid down is that the proposal for manufacture of new articles etc., does not involve import of raw materials more than the equivalent of 5 per cent of the ex-factory value of the annual production or Rs. 5 lakhs whichever is less, or more than the equivalent of 10 per cent of the ex-factory value of annual production or Rs. 5 lakhs, whichever is less, in any year after three years of the commencement of the production for the import of parts and components. No change in this regard is contemplated in the near future.

Permission for diversification to medium scale firms

9479. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 367 on the 20th March, 1974 regarding loss of foreign exchange due to diversification of capacity by Foreign firms and state:

(a) the number of diversifications allowed to medium scale Indian firms during the last three years, the names of the parties, items of production of diversification allowed including the import content and percentage of licensed capacity allowed to be diversified; and

(b) the number of cases in which 'a very liberal view' has been taken and diversification allowed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's present policy on free diversification has been spelled out in notification No. S.O. 98(E)|IDRA|29B|73|1 dated the 16th February, 1973 (copies of which are available in the Library of the House) which allows the facility of free diversification to all industrial undertakings other than those covered by the MRTP Act and foreign-majority concerns The conditions and extent of diversification allowed have been specified in this notification. This facility is available without any permission and, therefore, the details asked for are not available with the Government.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के निवास स्थान पर किया गया खर्च

9480. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के 1/124, जनपथ लेन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के निवास स्थान पर किया गया समस्त व्यय अतिथि गृह पर व्यय की मद में किया जा रहा है और जिस पर लेखा परीक्षा आपत्तियां भी की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रक्रिया की रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) :(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Transfer of Employees of RMS 'NB' Division to PT Division

9481 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Railway Mail Service NB Division having jurisdiction from Samastipur to Katihar are proposed to be transferred to PT Division, and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(b) whether the R M S employees of 'NB Division have been insisting on retaining this Samastipur-Katihar section under NB' Division and on attaching U-29 (Barauni-Allahabad) R M S Section to NB' Division, and if so, the Government's reaction thereto with reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) On the bifurcation of RMS 'U' Division, with Headquarters at Muzaffarpur, the employees of 'NB' Division carved out with Headquarters at Samastipur demanded transfer of U-23 (Barauni-Gorakhpur) and U-29 (Barauni-Allahabad) Section from 'U' to 'NB' Division. Taking into consideration the mileage falling in a particular Division, and on administrative grounds, U-25 Section has been retained in 'U' Division, and U-29 section has been transferred to 'PT' Division, with headquarters at Patna.

रेलवे को छोड़ कर शेष सभी मंत्रालयों द्वारा विभागीय कार्यवाही के मामलों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पेशकर्ता अधिकारियों की सिफारिशें स्वीकार किया जाना

9482. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पेश कर्त्ता अधिकारी जब नियमित विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश करते है तो उसे रेल मंत्रालय को छोड़कर सभी मंत्रालय स्वीकार कर लेते है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा):(क) और (ख) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियो के विरूद्ध विभागीय जांच पडताल के लिये पेशकर्ता अधिकारियो की नियुक्ति नही की जाती, जबकि अन्य मंत्रालयो/विभागो में ऐसा किया जाता है । रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे मामले मे पेशकर्ता अधिकारियो की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के यह कारण दिये गये हैं कि उक्त मामलों के सबध मे सामान्यता मौखिक जांच पडताल रेलवे अधिकारियो द्वारा की जाती है, जिन्हे रेलवे की कार्य प्रणाली की तकनीकी बातो का गहराई से ज्ञान होता है । रेल मंत्रालय ने आगे कहा है कि ऐसे मामलों की सख्या बहुत अधिक होने के कारण, सभी मामलो मे पेशकर्ता अधिकारियो का रखा जाना व्यवहार्य न होगा । फिर भी, इस संबंध में रेल मंत्रालय को अन्य मंत्रालयो/विभागों के स्तर पर लाने का प्रश्न, रेल मंत्रालय के साथ उठाया गया है और उक्त मंत्रालय द्वारा मामले की जांच आगे की जा रही है ।

जहां तक रेल मंत्रालय में राजपत्रित स्तर के अधिकारियों का संबंध है, रेलवे बोर्ड, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह पर, रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांचों में जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग में विभागीय जांच के आयुक्तों को सौंपा जाता है, पेशकर्ता अधिकारियों का नामांकन कर रहा है ।

Setting up of a plant to manufacture oil from coal

9483 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of the Central Fuel Research Institute is of the opinion that it was not possible to build one-million-tonne coal-to-oil plant of the cost of Rs. 40 crores as envisaged in the draft science plan;

(b) whether the said Institute had prepared the feasibility report four years ago according to which the plant of the said size (one-million-tonne coal-to-oil plant) would cost over Rs 240 crores; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) Engineers India Limited have been requested to prepare a status report followed by tender specifications for a proto-type coal to oil plant.

Setting up of a Plant for production of oil from coal

9484. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a one million tonne plant for the production of oil from coal, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir Status of technology abroad and in India is currently being assessed The technical specifications for a 1 million tonne plant are also under preparation This work is being carried out by M/s Engineers India Ltd

Manufacture of Mineral insulated cables by Kamani Tubes Private Limited

9485 SHRI P. GANADEB. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal was made by the Kamani Tubes Private Limited, Bombay for the manufacture of mineral insulated cables by taking over another undertaking in liquidation and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been rejected by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

People living below poverty level

9486. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction in the value of rupee has its effect on percentage calculation of people living below 'poverty level.'

(b) if so, whether percentage of people living below 'poverty level' has incresed consequentially;

(c) if so, what is the percentage now; and

(d) the number of persons living below poverty level now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Reduction in the value of money on account of rise in prices affects adversely the percentage of people living below poverty level if at the same time there is no increase in income.

(b) to (d) In the absence of data on the distribution of consumer expenditure for the recent years including 1973-74, it is not possible to estimate the change of the percentage of population below poverty level. However, the latest year for which the National Sample Survey data on household expenditure (23rd Round) are available is 1968-69 on the basis of which the total number of persons below poverty level in *that year* was estimated to be above 250 million or 48.6 per cent of the total population.

Proposals for investment from U.S.A.

9487. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position about collaboration and investment proposals from U.S. firms with regard to India;

(b) whether these proposals have been affected in any manner by Government's decisions about foreign equity participation; and

(c) if so Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government's policy towards the import of technology continues to be selective and where foreign equity participation is permitted, this is generally confined to a ceiling of 40 per cent. There is no change in this policy.

54 proposals involving US collaboration are at present under consideration of the Government out of which 3 proposals also involve foreign capital participation. The main industries involved are electrical items, industrial machinery, printing machinery, electronic components, non-ferrous items, chemical items, hotel projects and herbicides etc. These proposals will be considered on merits in accordance with the existing policy and guidelines.

Activities of colgate palmolive (India) (Pvt.) Limited

9488. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report appearing in Delhi paper dated the 30th March ,1974 that Colgate, Palmolive (India) Pvt. Limited has been indulging in such trade practices as have resulted in the increase of cost of production; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have been requested by Government to enquire into certain trade practices alleged to be indulged in by M.s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited. Their findings are awaited.

Assistance to States for Research Works to develop Silk Industry

9489. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken measures for the development of the Silk industry in the country;

(b) whether some research programmes have also been taken up to popularise through extension works; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the amount of money which has been granted, State-wise for research programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Central Government has centralised research relating to Sericulture Industry under the Central Silk Board. The Board has set up four full fledged Research Industries/Stations at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal), fo Mulberry Silk and Ranchi (Bihar), and Titabar (Assam) for non-mulberry silks, namely, Tasar, Eri, and Muga. There are 5 Research Sub-Stations also at Kalimpong (West Bengal), Majra (U.P.), Imphal (Manipur), Bhimtal (U.P.), and Batote (Jammu)

Considerable research work has been undertaken by these Research Stations Institutes with regard to evolution of better races of silkworm, mulberry varieties and improved methods of rearing of silkworks and practices of mulberry cultivations. These research activities led to raising of yeild of cocoons per 100 Dfls. from 20 Kgs. to 40|50 Kgs. To help the Sericulturists in the field to improve cocoon production, quality and quantity-wise, extension wings have been set up under the Research Stations in Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The main programmes undertaken by these extension wings are:—

(a) Demonstration of rearing of bivoltine and multivoltine Hybrids to rearers.

(b) Demonstration of improved techniques of rearing of silkworm and mulberry cultivation.

(c) Conduct of large scale field trials of newly evolved silkworm races and extension activities; and

(d) Other demonstration activities for training of rearers/sericulturists

The Central Silk Board has spent *Rs. 59.87 lakh in implementation of its* Research Programme (inclusive of expenditure on extension wings) during the IV Five Year Plan, as detail below:—

	Rs. in lakh
1. Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore (Karnataka)	18.461
2. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (W. Bengal)	1.550
3. Central Tasar Research Station, Ranchi (Bihar)	37.662
4 Univoltine Research substation, Majra (Uttar Pradesh)	0.420
5. Central Muga & Eri Research Station, Titabar (Assam)	1.780
TOTAL:	59.873

High Priority has been given to Sericultural Research during the 5th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.65 crore has been proposed for research programmes during the 5th Five Year Plan as a Central Project of the Board.

There are two field Research Stations of the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which are technically controlled by the Research Station at Ranchi. About Rs. 39,000 has been spent by the above State Governments during IV Five Year Plan for the above field Research Stations.

Arrears of Sales Tax in Delhi

9490. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of sales tax stood at Rs. 8.18 crores in Delhi against Rs. 6 crores in the preceding year, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the accumulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The arrears of sales tax amounted to Rs. 8.18 crores on 31-3-73 as against Rs 6 03 crores on 31-3-72.

(b) The increase in the arrears of sales tax demands is attributable to the following reasons:

(i) stay has been granted by the Courts in many cases.

(ii) Some dealers are untraceable unable to pay.

(iii) Some dealers have gone under liquidation.

(iv) Payment has not been made on account of rectification/review applications pending disposal.

(v) Recoveries have been stayed by appellate/revision authorities.

(vi) The total demand created during the year 1972-73 was higher and amounted to Rs. 440.00 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 343.40 lakhs during the preceding year.

अमरीकी कम्पनियों से प्रत्यक्ष पूंजी निवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

9491. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी कम्पनियों भारत में पूंजी निवेश करने के लिये अत्यधिक उत्सुक हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) 1974 की प्रथम तिमाही (जनवरी से मार्च) में सरकार ने 64,56,500 रुपये की अमरीकी पूंजी की सहभागिता वाले 8 विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्तावों पर स्वीकृति प्रदान की है । ये निर्यातोन्मुख योजनाओं सहित प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में है ।

वर्तमान में अमरीकी पूंजी सहभागिता के 3 विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । विद्यमान नीति तथा मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार इन पर तथा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले प्रस्तावों पर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Scheme for Transportation of Ore, Lime Stone through pipe lines

9492. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has formulated a scheme for transportation of Ore, Lime Stone, through pipe lines, and

(b) if so, by which date this scheme is proposed to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The NCST Panel of Transportation had stressed the need for development of slurry pipeline as a means of transportation of fine ore, coal, limestone, etc. At the instance of the NCST the Engineers India Limited proposes to prepare a technoeconomic report on transportation of coal (Not ore or limestone, etc.) through slurry pipelines from a specified minehead to a specified thermal power station for its entire coal requirement. Meanwhile, certain issues like the funding arrangements, involvement of the user Ministries, etc. are yet to be settled

Goonda menance in neighbourhood of Women Colleges in South Delhi

9493. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether goonda menance is on the increase in the neighbourhood of Women Colleges in South Delhi;

(b) whether these goondas harass girl students travelling in route No. 43-A; and

(c) if so, the action Government are taking in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) No such incident has been reported to the Delhi Police.

(c) Question does not arise.

News-Report entitled 'Dark findings' on Irradiated Food'

9494. SHRI P GANGADADEB

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in a local daily dated the 5th April, 1974 entitled, 'Dark findings on irradiated food", and

(b) if so, whether any experiments have been made on the effect of eating irradiated wheat if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Experiments carried out at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on animals, and several other countries in the world both on human beings and animals show no deleterious effect as claimed in the Press Report However, experiments to determine the suitability of irradiation as a technique for food preservation have not yet been concluded In view of the importance of food irradiation the matter is being examined thoroughly in consultation with the Health Ministry.

Uplift of Adivasis in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

9495. SHRI B. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for setting up new welfare centres in Dadra and Nagar Haveli for uplift of Adivasis for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the number of centres likely to be opened during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The annual plan for 1974-75 in respect of Dadra & Nagar Haveli does not include any scheme for the Welfare centres for the Adivasis. A provision of Rs 0.25 lakhs has, however, been made for opening of new Balwadis and scheme for welfare of Physically Handicapped

Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students

9496 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates who have been selected for foreign scholarships in the financial year 1973-74 for higher studies abroad in various subjects,

(b) the break-up of the number, State-wise, and

(c) the total number of applications received for the scholarshio from the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). 241 Scheduled Castes and 65 Scheduled Tribes candidates applied for foreign scholarships in the financial year 1973-74. Selections are to be finalised shortly.

Amount earmarked for uplift of Adivasis in Gujarat State in Fifth Plan

9497. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the uplift of Adivasis in Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Outlay for Fifth Five-Year Plan for uplift of Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat State has not yet been finalised.

New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi

9498. SHRI D. K. PANDA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi held its Managing Committee meeting on the 25th January, 1974;

(b) whether certain resolutions were passed in the said meeting, and

(c) whether they were sent to D.D.A; and whether D.D.A. has taken any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The President of the Managing Committee wrote to the Lt Governor in his capacity as Chairman of the D.D A for permission to enroll 60 new members The Lt Governor granted the permission

Award to Artistes

9499 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government confer awards to artistes, dramatists, writers, poets, musicians, dancers, scholars and other prominent people;

(b) if so, the names of the award winners for the last two years;

(c) the criteria which mainly is followed to select the candidate;

(d) whether a number of people had refused to take the award, and

(e) if so, the brief account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir Presumably, the Member has in mind the Padma Awards conferred on the Republic Day each year

(b) The names of all the recipients were published in the Gazette of India on 26th January, 1973 and 1974 respectively Copies of the notifications are laid on the Table of the LT--6948/74] House [*Placed in Library See* No

(c) The awards are given to individuals for distinguished service in their fields of activity

(d) and (e) Two recipients of Padma Shri have refused to accept the award on personal grounds They are —

(1) Shri Kalicharan Patnaik (1974)

(2) Shri Tarapada Chakravorty (1974)

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पेय जल कार्यक्रम

9500. श्री मलखान्द डागा क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिये पेय जल कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने का दायित्व किस प्राधिकरण पर है , और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के लिये वर्ष 1972, 1973 तथा 1974 मे क्रमश कितनी कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और इन जातियो के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा इस अवधि के दौरान पृथक पृथक कुओ का निर्माण किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रो को छात्रवृत्तियो के लिए राज्यो को अनुदान

9501 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रो को छात्रवृत्तियो के लिये राज्यो को अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)) (क) नही श्रीमन् । अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तिया देने के लिये राज्यो/सघ राज्य क्षेत्रो को 1973--74 के लिये 891.08 लाख रुपयो की धन राशि-सहायता अनुदान के लिये स्वीकृत की गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Housing Colonies for Backward Class

9502. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide financial assistance for the construction of housing colonies for the backward classes; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned by the Central Government to assist the poor Adivasis of Orissa State during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) Though there was no specific scheme of providing assistance for housing colonies, a scheme of giving subsidies for construction of houses to S C. & S.T under Backward Classes sector was included in the 4th Plan.

(b) During the 4th Plan period, central assistance to States for scheme under the State Sector of Backward Classes was given in the form of block grant and block loan every year. The Government of Orissa spent the following amounts for providing subsidies to Sch. Tribes during 1971-72 and 1972-73 for construction of houses :—

	(Rs in Lakhs)
1971-72	0 53
1972-73	0.20 (anticipated)

President's Rule in States during 1973-74

9503 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1973-74, President Rule had been imposed in certain States;

(b) whether in those cases the majority parties were unable to run the Government;

(c) whether the existing provisions in the Constitution have failed to deliver the requisite goods to the people; and

(d) the remedy contemplated by Government to check such constitutional failures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information in this regard is given in the Annual Report of this Ministry for the year 1973-74, which has already been circulated to the Members of Parliament.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise.

President's assent to State Bills for Providing Life imprisonment to adulterators

9504 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Legislatures in the country has passed a Bill for providing life imprisonment to adulterators;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) whether the President's assent has since been accorded to it; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and since when such a bill is pending with the Central Government for obtaining the assent of the President?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir; the West Bengal Legislature has passed such a Bill.

(b) The Prevention of Adulteration of food, Drugs and Cosmetics (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, *inter alia*, provided that.

(1) the punishment for adulteration of food, drug or cosmetic, would be imprisonment for life, unless for adequate and special reasons the court awards a lower sentence

(2) When an article of food or drug is seized from a person in the reasonable belief that it is adulterated, the burden of proving that it is not adulterated shall be on that person

(3) Such offences would be cognizable and non-bailable

(c) The Bill was assented to by the President on 21-4-74

बेपा मिलों के पूंजीगत ढांचे में परिवर्तन

9505. **श्री फलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित बेपा पेपर मिल्स के पूंजीगत ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

प्रस्ताव सरकारी उपक्रमों की समिति 1972-73 की 27वीं रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है ।

(ख) पूंजी ढांचे के प्रस्तावित पुनर्गठन से, ऊंची ब्याज दर की अदायगियों में जिसका अखबारी कागज की लागत पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । कम्पनी को राहत प्राप्त होगी ।

Unearthing of arms and ammunitions in U P., Punjab and Bihar

9506 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest unearthing of arms and ammunition found in the various States like U.P, Punjab and Bihar shows that these arms and ammunitions are supplied by the foreign countries,

(b) if so, whether in certain cases the army experts have found this;

(c) whether the arms are also stolen from the factories where arms and ammunitions are manufactured, and

(d) whether the Ministry has directed for strict vigilance in these factories and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (d) Information on the subject is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt

Production Unit asked to Switch over to Coal

9507 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total number of production units in the country which have been asked to switch over to coal and assured of regular supply in the face of oil fuel scarcity in the country; and

(b) whether the response or reaction of the industry in this context is not very encouraging?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The coal supply position particularly in the western and southern parts of India which account for nearly 60-70 per cent of furnace oil consumption in India, has been below expectation during the first quarter of 1974. Therefore so far no production unit which is using furnace oil has been asked to switch over to coal been assured of regular supply of coal in the face of oil-fuel scarcity in the country.

Agency for distribution of Tyres and Tubes in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

9508. SHRI B. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) through which agency the Tyres and Tubes are being supplied in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) whether Government propose to allot agencies for fair distribution of tyres and tubes to the co-operative sector;

(c) whether any application for Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). The distribution of tyres and tubes is basically done by the Industry, subject to availability, on the basis of vehicle population and established distribution channels. The Industry has worked out a distribution scheme, in consultation with the Central Government; which envisages close monitoring of the activities of distributors and dealers at various levels. The scheme provides for a Central Coordinating Committee under Government auspices to lay down overall priorities and norms of supply and Regional/State Level Committees for supervising distribution of tyres and tubes.

Question of Truck and Bus Tyres and Tubes fixed for Dadra and Nagar Haveli

9569. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to stae:

(a) the quota of Truck and Bus tyres and tubes fixed for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, yearly; and

(b) the total quantity of tyres and tubes, supplied in the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The distribution of truck/bus tyres and tubes is basically done by the industry, subject to availability on the basis of vehicle population and established distribution channels.

(b) Figures regarding the number of bus/truck tyres and tubes supplied to various States by tyre manufacturers have not been collected by Government.

Manufacture of A-Bomb

9510. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local daily dated the 9th April, 1974 under the heading 'A-Bomb is easy to make'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As for the situation in the USA, scientists, ecologists and others have been addressing themselves to this possibility more and more and there is growing awareness among the authorities and the public that there should be adequate physical safeguards the techniques of which should be constantly improved. It is basically for the country concerned to ensure its own safeguards.

As far as India is concerned adequate physical safeguards exist in the Department of Atomic Energy in respect of special nuclear material at its various establishments. However, the Department keeps the question of adequacy of safeguards under constant review.

Non-preparation of estimates of National Income by Central Statistical Organisation

9511. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether national income estimates for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 given in the current Economic Survey were not estimated by the Central Statistical Organization, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Estimates given were not prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation.

(b) Estimates of national income for 1972-73 prepared by the CSO are under examination The estimate for 1973-74 given in the Economic Survey were in the nature of a forecast. The CSO does not prepare such forecasts

जनपथ होटल, नई दिल्ली में एक दम्पति द्वारा आत्म हत्या

9512. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को जनपथ होटल, नई दिल्ली मे एक दम्पति ने आत्महत्या कर ली थी ; और

(ख) उक्त घटना मे सम्बन्धित तथ्य क्या है तथा अब तक की गई जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ;

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् । पार्लियामेन्ट स्ट्रीट थाने मे 1-4-74 को इस घटना की रिपोर्ट मिली थी ।

(ख) 1-4-74 को होटल जनपथ पार्लियामेन्ट स्ट्रीट थाने में रिपोर्ट मिली थी कि होटल मे ठहरे हुए दो व्यक्ति अपने बिस्तरो मे मृत पाये गये है । जाच करने पर पुलिस को मालूम हुआ कि दम्पति 28-3-74 को होटल मे ठहरे थे और उन्होने अपना नाम तथा पता डा० तथा श्रीमती वी० श्रीनिवासन, 81, महात्मा गाधी रोड, बम्बई बताया था । कमरे मे 5 सीरिज पाई गई जिनसे मार्फिन का इजेक्सन लगाया गया था । वहा पर मार्फिन की खाली टूटी हुई 115 शीशियाफर्श पर बिखरी पड़ी थी । शीशीया था उनक गते के डिब्ब के उपर से उत्पादक का बैच नम्बर मिटाया हुआ था । दम्पति द्वारा लिखा गया एक पत्र बटुए मे था जिसमे 960-रूपये थे जिस पर लिखा था कि उनके पास की सभी वस्तुए जनपथ होटल की होगी । वहा एक सूटकेस जिसमे प्रत्येक के दो दो जोड़ी कपडे और 4751 रुपये की रकम भी थी, मिला ।

जांच करने के बाद दोनो शव शवपरीक्षा (पोस्टमार्टम) के लिये भेज दिए गये । बम्बई के पते पर मृतको के सम्बधियो से सम्पर्क करने के प्रयत्न किए गये थे परन्तु यह पता फर्जी पाया गया । उनको पहचानने के प्रयत्न

अन्ततः सफल हो पाये और मृतक दम्पति डा० बी० गोविन्द राजन, जो जनरल होस्पीटल मद्रास का स्नातकोतर छात्र तथा उसकी पत्नी कुञ्जांवेणी पाये गये।

मद्रास पुलिस से आगे जांच करने तथा आत्महत्या करने के सम्भावित कारणों का पता लगाने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Foreign Companies

9513. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms which have been prosecuted in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 for violation of foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) the action taken against those firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 no complaint has been filed in court under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Enforcement Directorate against any company incorporated outside India.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की खुली बिक्री पर रोक

9514. श्री चन्दू लाल विद्याकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सीमेंट की खुली बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी गई है, और

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की रोक लगाने और हटाने से चोर बाजारी को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विधान और प्रौद्योगिक मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) : उपलब्ध सीमेंट के समान वितरण का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 16, नवम्बर, 1972 से परमिट प्रणाली लागू कर दी थी जिसके अतर्गत सीमेंट का 90% स्टाक दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये परमिटों पर स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा बेचा जाता था और शेष 10% छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को बिना परमिट के पहले आइये पहले लीजिए के आधार पर बेचा गया था। अब 9-4-74 से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 10% स्टाक बिना परमिट बेचने की व्यवस्था को वापस ले लिया है जिससे सारा सीमेंट प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये परमिटों पर और उसने द्वारा निश्चित दर पर जनता में वितरित किया जा सके।

Investigation into the complaints made by the Maratha's New Delhi Correspondent

9515. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5658 on the 3rd April, 1974 regarding renewal of Press card of Maratha's New Delhi Correspondent and state:

(a) whether complaints mentioned in the letter dated the 2nd April, 1974 of Maratha's New Delhi Correspondent have been checked afresh by competent investigation authorities; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Complaints mentioned in the letter dated the 2nd April, 1974, of Shri Chaudhuri Maratha's New Delhi Correspondent were looked into and found not correct. However, Shri Chaudhuri's accreditation was restored on the 20th April, 1974 on the recommendation of the Central Press Accreditation Committee which had taken

into account Shri Chaudhuri's representation regarding his conduct and the request made by the Editor-in-Chief Maratha, Bombay.

Helium from Natural Gas and Monazite

9516. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is now working on the feasibility of recovering helium from natural gas and monazite and an experimental set up will go into operation by September this year at the Indian Rare Earths Plant at Always in Kerala,

(b) whether the Alwaye plant will produce three million litres (about 3,000 cubic metres) of pure helium gas a year;

(c) whether monazite, in which Kerala is rich, gives much purer helium than natural gas;

(d) whether India needs about five million litres (5,000 cubic metres) of helium a year ; and

(e) whether helium has great export possibilities and if so, the approximate amount of foreign exchange Government expect to earn from it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GADHI). (a) So far as recovery of helium from natural gas is concerned, a source of nature gas containing helium in the recoverable range is yet to be located in the country. However, an experimental set-up is being designed to study the feasibility of recovering helium from monazite at the Alwaye Plant of the Indian Rare Earths and it is expected to be ready for trials by September this year.

(b) As soon as feasibility studies are completed, it is proposed to incorporate the necessary modifications in the monazite treatment section of the Alwaye plant. If the expected recovery is achieved, it may be possible to produce about 3,000 cubic metres of helium gas per year.

(c) the concentration of helium in the gas collected from the processing of monazite is expected to be higher than from natural gas. As such, the gas from the monazite will need less purification.

(d) and (e) The requirement for helium gas is between 5,000—10,000 cubic metres per year This demand is likely to go up almost five-fold in about seven years. In the absence of any major source of helium in the country, the question of its export will not arise for the present.

Provision of Facilities to the Surrendered Dacoits by Madhya Pradesh Government

9517 SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government is spending over Rs 1500 per head per month on the 78 surrendered dacoits lodged in the State's first ever open jail in Mungaoli;

(b) if so, the facilities extended to the dacoits; and

(c) the money spent so far by Government on these dacoits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Home for Aged, Infirm Political Sufferers in Delhi

9519. SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be Will the Minister of INFORMATION pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio broadcast on the evening of the 13th October, 1972 that Prime Minister had announced earlier the same morning at the Home Ministry's Parliamentary Consultative Committee's meeting that Government had decided that the Union Health Ministry would shortly set up and maintain a Home for the Freedom Fighters in Delhi to keep the Aged and Infirm Political sufferers at Government cost;

(b) whether the same information was published in dailies published throughout the country in the next morning;

(c) whether this news was conveyed by Deputy Principal Information Officer and Press Information Bureau to the reporters on the conclusion of the meeting; and

(d) whether this news has since been contradicted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Texts of news bulletins broadcast by All India Radio are retained only for one year. The texts of the bulletins broadcast on 13th October 1972 are, therefore, not available now.

(b) Some of the dailies published reports about the matter on the 14th October 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Telephone Links of Towns in Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts with Bombay

9519. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which towns in Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts of Maharashtra will be provided with direct telephonic links with Bombay during 1974-75; and

(b) the names of villages in these two Districts proposed to be given telephone facilities in 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISHRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Panvel, Albag, Khopali, Mahad, Pan and Uran in Kolaba District and Ratnagiri, Chipiun and Sawantwadi in Ratnagiri district have direct trunk connection with Bombay. Roha in Kolaba district is expected to be connected directly to Bombay shortly. The trunk traffic to Bombay from other stations in these Districts is presently routed via Ratnagiri or Panvel.

(b) Names of villages in Ratnagirr and Kolaba Districts proposed to be given telephone facility during the year 1974-75 are given below:—

Ratnagiri District: Ajgaon, Hatkhamba, Lavel, Sangwe, Shirgaon, Talabazar and Rulas.

Kolaba District: None at present.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Bihar

9520. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been awarded pensions in Bihar, district-wise; and

(b) the number of cases still lying pending with the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statements

S. No	Name of District	Number of Freedom Fighters who have been awarded pensons.	Incomplete applications pending disposal
1.	Shahabad .	845	1143
2.	Musaffarpur .	901	690
3.	Dhan bad .	69	26
4	Purnea . .	340	128
5.	Patna . .	2,002	996
6.	Dharbhanga	1,642	552
7	Palamau .	213	25
8	Gaya .	650	648
9.	Saran . .	720	759
10.	Monghyr .	1136	382
11.	Champaran	734	355
12.	Saharsa . .	292	221
13.	Hazaribagh .	150	176
14.	Bhagalpur .	1,021	1,057
15.	Santhal Parganas	340	440
16.	Ranchi . .	123	151
17.	Singhbhum .	38	116
18.	Siwan . .	3	45
19.	Jamshedpur .	1	.
20.	Rohtas . .	1	..
21.	Shahjahanpur	1	.
22.	Aurangabad .	.	1
23.	Motihari .	.	1
	Total : .	11,222	7,912

बड़े औद्योगिक एककों का विस्तार

9521. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्शी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री बड़े व्यापारिक गृहो को लाईसेंस/आशय पत्र जारी करने के बारे में 17 अप्रैल, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 706 के उत्तर के संबंध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973–74 मे जिन बड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अपनी क्षमता का विस्तार करने की अनुमति दी गई थी उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपक्रमो को वर्ष 1973 मे पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए 37 औद्योगिक लाईसेंस और 37 आशय पत्र दिए गए थे। इन औद्योगिक एक को के स्थापना स्थल और नाम बताने वाले दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखे गये। [देखिये। सख्या–6949 74]

ई० डी० शाखा डाकघर के पोस्टमैन का वेतन और भत्ते

9522. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गैर विभागीय शाखा डाकघर के पोस्टमैन के वेतन, साइकिल भत्ते और अन्य सेवा शर्तें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) जो विभागीय वितरण एजेंट शाखा डाकघर की डयूटी करते हैं उन्हे कार्यभार के आधार पर कम से कम 60 50 रुपये प्रतिमास और अधिक से अधिक 85 रुपये प्रतिमास के बीच एक मुश्त मेहनताना दिया जाता है इस के अतिरिक्त विभागेतर वितरण एजेंटो को कुछ शर्तें पूरी करने पर 6 रुपये प्रति मास

साइकल भत्ता मंजूर किया जाता है।

दूसरे विभागेतर एजेंटो की तरह ये पेंशन या मृत्यु व सेवा निवृत्ति उपदान या भत्तो सहित छुट्टी पाने के अधिकारी नही है अलबत्ता 15 वर्ष की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर लेने पर वे अनुग्रह पूर्वक उपदान पाने के हकदार बन जाते है। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया अपनाने के बाद नुकसान की वसूली के लिये जुर्माना करने, नौकरी से हटाने और बर्खास्त करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है जिन कर्मचारियो की तीन वर्ष से अधिक लगातार सेवा नही होती, उन्हें असतोषजनक कार्य या किसी दूसरे प्रशासनिक आधार पर जिस का उन के आचरण से कोई सबध नही होता बिना नोटिस दिये नौकरी से अलग किया जा सकता है कुछ शर्तों के अधीन वे नियमित पदो पर खपाये जाने के पात्र होते है। इसके लिये सीधी भर्ती वाले कर्मचारियो के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम आयु सीमा मे उन्हें छूट दी जाती है। इन्हे 65 वर्ष की आयु तक विभागेतर एजेंटो की हैसीयत से काम पर लगाये रखा जा सकता है।

गैर विभागीय चौकीदारों द्वारा किया गया काम

9523. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर विभागीय चौकीदारो से 12 घटे या अधिक काम लिया जाता है, और

(ख) सामान्यत: उन्हें कितना वेतन मिलता है और उनकी सेवा शर्तों की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) कार्य की मात्रा के अनुसार विभागेतर चौकीदारों को प्रतिमास 60 50 रुपये से लेकर 85 00 रुपये तक मु त मेहनताना दिया जाता है वे चौकीदार अंशकालिक आधार पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं और वे डाक-तार विभागेतर तार एजेंट (आचरण और सेवा) नियम, 1964 द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर, शाखा पोस्टमैन, मैसेन्जर, चौकीदार और चपरासी को दिया जाने वाला वेतन

9524. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर, शाखा पोस्टमेन, मैसेन्जर, चौकीदार और चपरासी को कितना वेतन दिया जाता है,

(ख) क्या उन्हे स्थायी करने के कुछ नियम हैं, और

(ग) क्या उन्हें मँहगाई भत्ता मिलता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) विभागेतर शाखा पोस्ट मास्टरो को प्रतिमास न्यूनतम 65 50 रुपये और अधिकतम 90 00 रुपये एक मुश्त मेहनताना दिया जाता है। पोस्टमैन को ड्यूटी करने वाले विभागेतर वितरण एजेंटो और विभागेतर सदेश वाहको को कुल मिलाकर न्यूनतम 60 50 रुपये और अधिकतम 85 रुपये महावार मेहनताना दिया जाता है। विभागेतर प्रणाली मे गार्ड जैसा कोई कर्मचारी वर्ग नही है किन्तु विभागेतर चौकीदारो को प्रति मास 60 50 रुपये से लेकर 85 00 रुपये तक मेहनताना दिया जाता है। विभागेतर चैकरो को जो आमतौर पर चपरासी की भी ड्यूटी देते है प्रतिमास एक मुश्त न्यूनतम 60 50 रुपये और अधिकतम 85 00 रुपये मेहनताने का भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) जी नही।

Criteria for Determining Backward Areas

9525 SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-examine the criteria for deter-

mining of backward areas of the country so that the *per-capita* income of the people should form the basis of the totality of backwardness; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The question of identifying backward areas on the basis of *per capita* income has been considered from time to time. This criterion is considered a relatively more reliable basis for ranking areas from the point of view of level of development. That is why it has been adopted as one of the criteria for distributing Central assistance between States during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The application of this indicator for intra-state backwardness is, however, not possible at this stage since, at present, comparable estimates of *per capita* income for lower level units such as regions and districts are not available. The Planning Commission has suggested a set of 15 indicators for consideration of the States which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9704 answered on 9-5-1973.

Rape of an Adivasi Woman in Banswara District, Rajasthan

9526 SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a rape case of an Adivasi woman by five constables in Banswara District of Rajasthan in recent past; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Rajasthan.

Expenditure on Industrial Development in Fourth Plans

9527. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent for industrial development in the country during the Five Year Plans; and

(b) the net return out of the capital outlay on account of the industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The total investment in equity capital and long term loans in the Central Govvernment undertakings, other than departmental projects, amounted to Rs 5571 crores at the end of 1972-73 (equity capital accounted for Rs. 3065 crores and long term loans Rs 2506 crores).

(b) The profit for the year 1972-73 after providing for depreciation, but before payment of interest and taxes amounted to Rs 243 crores, giving an overall return of 5.1 per cent on capital employed After payment of interest and provision for taxation, the net profit amounted to Rs 1985 crores which works out to 0.4 per cent of the effective capital employed in production.

Regional Development Authorities for Hilly, Tribal and Backward Areas

9528. SHRI KARTIK ORAON. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up Regional Development Authorities for the hilly, tribal and backward areas of the country under the direct control of the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government has no proposal under consideration to set up Regional Development Authorities for hilly, tribal and backward areas of the country under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

News-Report captioned "Back-Lash will Create Abundant Energy"

9529. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of Dr. Gerhard Schwitt-Pink, a German Professor, which appeared in a local Daily dated the 11th April, 1974 under the heading 'Back-lash will create abundant energy' and in which it is stated that over-reaction to the present situation will lead to an over-abundance of energy; and

(b) if so, Government's views thereon?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Energy planning in India is linked with the five-year plans. In the Fifth Plan, energy generation is being reoriented and is being based on development of indigenous fuel resources While presently there appears to be no reason to hope for over abundance of energy or even abundance of energy in the foreseeable future, the energy programme being based on indigenous resources could be modified to suit the country seeds.

Statement by the Mizaram Chief Minister regarding the activities of Miso Rebels

9530. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mizoram Chief Minister had apprised the Central Leaders on 9th April, 1974 that the underground Mizos have stepped up their activities;

(b) if so, whether they have been seen armed with modern weapons; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In a meeting with the Union Home Minister in the second week of April, 1974, Chief Minister, Mizoram apprised him of the situation in Mizoram in the context of the ambush on Lieutenant Governor, Mizoram on the 10th March, 1974.

(b) Prior to the emergence of Bangladesh, the Mizo underground had acquired large quantities of arms and ammunition from both Pakistan and China. However, there is no report of any recent sizeable aceretion to their arms holding.

(c) The entire Union Territory of Mizoram has been declared as a "disturbed area" from the 1st March, 1974 for a period of six months. The Mizoram Administration have strengthened the administrative centres and arranged for additional police posts. Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against the unlawful activities of the Mizo underground.

System of 'Recorded' delivery of letters and abolition of "Express Delivery Service"

9531 SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the "express delivery" service;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a new system of 'Recorded' delivery of letters, and

(d) if so, the differences between this system and Registration delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) to (d) The matter is still under consideration of the Government

Recovery of Bombs in Kanpur on 13th April, 1974

9532 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P M MEHTA·

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether 382 more bombs were recovered in Kanpur, in U P on 13th April 1974,

(b) if so, whether it is the second largest haul of arms and ammunitions found in the same month;

(c) whether the C B I was asked to investigate into the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This was the largest haul in U P in the month of April, 1974

(c) and (d). The CBI has been over investigation which is continuing

Manufacture of Fridge in Tamil Nadu

9533 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI AMARSINGH CHAUDHANI.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in a Delhi Paper dated the 9th April, 1974 under the heading Fridge for Rs. 100/- has been developed by an engineer in Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether Government have examined the report, and

(c) if so, whether in view of the price involved, Government propose to give the engineer a boost for more production of such Fridge in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a- to (c) From the data available in the Press Report, it appears that the party has made some earthern parts and by operation the articles to be placed in the parts get a little cooler However, it is observed through thermodynamic principle that the temperature of the article would be of the wet bulb temperature of the air which passes through the earthern parts There is no means of controlling any temperature Therefore this system will not work for preserving the articles which is being done at present in a refrigerator

Discussions with Chief Ministers on Allocations for 1974-75

9534 SHRI N SHIVAPPA·
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions with the Chief Ministers of States regard-

ing the allocations for 1974-75 in various spheres; and

(b) if so, how much allocation has been made for water supply and raw materials in respect of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The States Annual Plans 1974-75 were discussed with the respective Chief Ministers/Governors between January 1 and February 12, 1974. Keeping in view the availability of resources, the overall plan size as well as sectoral distribution were determined for Karnataka Rajasthan Orissa and all other States The allocations for raw materials and other components of water supply as well as other programmes are made by the State Governments themselves in the light of the availability of carryover stocks and inventories and detailed assessment of requirements for schemes included in the Annual Plans.

Industrial States in West Bengal

9535 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names and location of the industrial estates in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): A statement is attached

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Industrial Estate with location in West Bengal	
1	2	3
1.	Baruipur (Unit I) (24-Parganas)	(functioning)
2.	Baruipur (Unit II) (24 Parganas)	(,,)
3.	Kalyani (Nadia)	(,,)
4.	Sakligarh (Burdwan)	(,,)
5.	Balikuri (Howrah)	(,,)
6.	Sevak Road (Jalpaiguri)	(completed but not functioning)
7.	Maniktola (Calcutta)	(,,)
8.	Calcutta.	(Under construction).

Memorial of Shri Bipin Chandra Pal

9536 SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE: SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the memorial of Shri Bipin Chandra Pal has been received from the West Bengal Government or any organization individual; and

(b) if so, the main points of the proposal the date when the proposal was made and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

Contributors for Memorials of Sri Lokmanya Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai

9537. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the contributors for the movements of Shri Lokmanya Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai in New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The expenditure on the statue of Shri Lokmanya Tilak installed near the Supreme Court building was borne by the Tilak Smarak Trust. The expenditure on the statue of Lal Lajpat Rai proposed to be installed near the new Parliament Secretariat building, is to be borne by the Servants of the People Society.

Modernisation of Textile Mills

9539. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 549 on the 14th November, 1973 regarding modernisation of Textile Mills taken over by Government and state.

(a) whether modernisation programme of textile mills in the country which was being processed, has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Modernisation Programmes in respect of 68 undertakings have been sanctioned. Programmes in respect of another 29 undertakings are being processed in consultation with the Authorised Controllers/Custodians of the Mills. Modernisation Programmes in respect of the remaining 6 mills, possession of which has not been taken over due to court cases, would be drawn up as and when physical possession is obtained.

(b) It is proposed to expand most of the mills to the economic size of 25000 spindles and whenever feasible instal additional looms also. The modernisation programme envisages improvements in spinning, weaving, processing and engineering.

Scheduled Castes in Indian Standards Institution on Daily Wages

9540. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has been employing persons on daily wages;

(b) if so, the number of persons employed as Helper, Peon, LDC, and Junior Stenographer during the 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) the number of persons employed directly, and through Employment Exchange during each year and the amount paid to them during each year; and

(d) the number of persons regularised so far; and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in each category?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The I.S.I. has been employing persons on daily wages, and the number of persons employed as Helper, Peon, LDC and Junior Stenographer during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:—

Post	No. of persons employed		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Peon/Helper	5	15	4
LDC	9	9	11
Junior Stenographer	1		4
Total	15	24	19

(c) the number of persons employ-

ed directly and through Employment Exchange during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, and the approximate amount paid to them during each year is given below:—

	No. of persons employed		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1) Appointed directly (Regd. with Employment Exchange)	14	22	14
(2) Appointment through Exchange	1	2	5
(3) Amount paid to	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Such Employees.	5770·00	24560·00	37900·00

(d) The number of persons regularised so far by the LSI and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in each category is given below:

Post	No of persons regularised from daily wagers	
	Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	Others
Peon/Helpers	2	15
LDC		10
Junior Stenographers		3

Low productivity of Ambar Charka

9541. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to review the low productivity of Ambar Chaska;

(b) the steps taken to stop wastage of money in Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(c) if so, the findings of the review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee on khadi and village industries (1966) a deliberate shift has been made from the use of Ambar Charkha to New Model Charkha. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission periodically reviews performance of different Charkha from time to time and takes remedial steps wherever necessary.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission implements the developmental programmes of khadi and village industries through the decentralised units in the States i.e. State Boards and institutions. The funds are disbursed as per the approved pattern. Suitable arrangements for accounting and audit are in vogue at all levels to ensure proper use and accountability of funds, which are also reviewed from time to time.

Pending applications for Industrial Licences

9542. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and present position of pending applications for industrial licences for over 3 months but less than 6 months, over 6 months but less than 12 months, over 12 months but less than 18 months and over 18 months;

(b) the oldest application and the period for which it is pending;

(c) the steps the Licensing Committee proposes to take to dispose of all these pending applications;

(d) whether all the pending applications are of the Indian Industrial units and those of foreign firms have been cleared without any delay; and

(e) if so, the reasons why this preferential treatment to foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) The position as on 1st April, 1974 is as follows.

Pending for over 3 months but less than six months	224
Pending for over 6 months but less than 12 months	723
Pending for over 12 months but less than 18 months	279
Pending for over 18 months	497

The oldest application relates to the year 1968 and it is pending from 8th April, 1968 The Licensing Committee is now meeting more frequently with a view to disposing of as many applications as possible

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Sale of standard and imported Confiscated cloth in Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

9543 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard cloth and imported confiscated cloth, being sold by the Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Limited, Raisina Road, New Delhi, are not sold to the Central Government employees but are sold to the businessmen and thus make it impossible for the actual consumers to buy them; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to sell the said items only to the shareholders and Central Government employees after seeing their identity cards and share-certificates and if so, when this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir The confiscated goods procured from the Central Customs Department are sold by the Society only to Central Government employees Standard cloth is however sold both to Central Govermnent employees and the general public according to the conditions laid down for its distribution by the Civil Supplies Department Delhi Administration who allot the cloth to the Society

(b) Does not arise

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन

9544. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का लाभ खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को दे दिया गया है और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिवाजीराव पाटिल निलंगेकर) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Introduction of a new Device in P.C.Os

9545. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, the dropping of ten paise coins one after another took so much time that the called party not knowing what was happening at the other end, replaced the receiver; and

(b) whether any new device is going to be introduced in public call offices so that all the three ten paise (new) coins are dropped simultaneously into the telephone box and the user is conected quickly to the dialled number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The P.C.O. fee for the Coin Collecting Boxes at present is 30 Paise. The caller has thus to insert 3 coins of 10 paise each in succession after the called party has answered According to the instructions on the coin box, the caller is advised to keep the three coins ready. Generally the system is working well and there have hardly been any complaints of the called party disconnecting due to delay in the insertion of the coins.

A new and improved coin collecting box is being designed which will also have a push button arrangement for inserting the coins. The coins will be placed in position in advance and on the called party answering, when the button is pushed, the coins will slide down into the coin box rapidly in quick succession. In case the called party does not answer or the line is busy the caller could remove and take away the coins. The new design is under field trial.

कोयले से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

9546. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, और,

(ग) यह कार्य देश में कहां कहां हो रहा है और क्या उक्त कार्य मध्य प्रदेश में आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में खानों से प्राप्त कोयले का प्रयोग देश में विद्युत शक्ति उत्पादन घरेलू ईंधन, औद्योगिक बायलर, रेलवे आदि के लिए पहले से ही किया जा रहा है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि तेल के आयात के फलस्वरूप बढ़ते हुये आयात बिल की दृष्टि से अगले वर्षों में कोयले के प्रयोग में काफी वृद्धि होगी। पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक कोयले के उत्पादन मे लगभग 1350 लाख टन की वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है। औद्योगिक तथा घरेलू मांगो की पूर्ति के लिए कोयला गैसीकरण का प्रयोग घरेलू ईंधन के उत्पादन तथा तेल के रूप में परिणित करने के लिए कम ताप वाले कार्बनीकरण इत्यादि जैसे कुछ नए प्रयोगो को परिकल्पित किया गया है।

(ख) पांचवी योजना के दौरान, जैसा कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राष्ट्रीय समिति ने सुझाव दिया है, कोयले के उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यक्रमों के लिये कुल परिव्यय लगभग 45 करोड़ रुपये का है। 1974-75 के दौरान विज्ञान और

प्रोद्योगिकी के कार्यक्रमों के लिये अपेक्षित निधियों को संबंधित मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) कोयले का प्रयोग करने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में रेलवे, इस्पात संयंत्र, विद्युत स्टेशन तथा सिमेंट शामिल है। इनमें से कुछ प्रयोग कर्ता मध्य प्रदेश में भी स्थित हैं । कोयले के उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी के कार्यक्रमों की केन्द्रीय खान-अनुसंधान स्टेशन धनबाद, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम रांची, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड, रांची केन्द्रीय खान योजना तथा अभीकल्प संस्थान रांची, केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान धनबाद, क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला हैदराबाद, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, कलकत्ता, भारतीय खान विद्यालय धनबाद, विद्युत उद्योग संबंधी अनुसंधान तथा अभिकल्प संगठन, भोपाल हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, भोपाल तथा चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों आदी जसे वर्तमान विशिष्ट संस्थानों में कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ।

Appointment of part time advisers in National Industrial Development Corporation

9547. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. have appointed Part-Time Advisers on Rs. 200/- per day?

(b) if so, the number of such advisers and the period from which they have been appointed;

(c) the total amount paid to each Adviser so far since his appointment;

(d) the return in term of income to the Corporation from the appointment of each Adviser; and

(e) the Bio-Data of each Adviser justifying his appointment on Rs. 200/- per day

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6950/74].

(d) The Corporation is benefited by the expertise and experience of the Advisers which goes into the collective effort put into an assignment. The specific contribution of an individual adviser in terms of monetary return cannot be identified.

Withdrawal of Suit against N.I.D.C.

9548. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4150 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding Civil suits against the management of N. I. D. C. and state;

(a) whether the suit mentioned at serial No. 3 of the answer has been withdrawn by the plaintiff unconditionally; and

(b) if so, whether the National Industrial Development Corporation as defendents asked for any costs/damages on such withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The court while dismissing the suit as withdrawn also ordered that parties would bear their own costs.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच

9549. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान केन्द्र तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच की, और

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Demand from Indian Federation of working Journalists Re. supply and Distribution of newsprint

9550. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in their recent meeting at Indore demanded that Government should constitute a Committee to go into the entire question of supply and distribution of newsprint to the newspapers and the representatives of the working Journalists should be Members of the Committee; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Purchase of newsprint is a commercial transaction and the newspaper industry is already represented on the Purchase Committee.

Distribution of newsprint is done strictly in terms of the Newsprint Allocation Policy which is framed after considering suggestions emanating from the Newsprint Advisory Committee, on which the Indian Federation of Working Journalists is already represented.

Award of Tamra Patras

9551. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news report on the 13th April, 1974 under the heading "Tamrapatras for bogus veterans";

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been set up by the Government to find out the causes thereof; and

(c) if so, when the report is expected to be received by the Government and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given in this House to Unstarred Question No. 5613 on the 3rd April, 1974. Each complaint is examined in consultation with the concerned State Government/U.T. Administration and suitable action taken.

Postal Stamps on Masks

9552. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to issue postal stamps with masks;

(b) if so, the stamps issued with their denominations; and

(c) the reasons to have masks on the stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes

(b) Four stamps depicting the sun, the moon, Ravana and Narasimha were issued on the 15th of April, 1974 These were in the denominations of 20P, 50P, Re. 1/- and Rs 2/- respectively

(c) The theme is popular amongst the Philatelists and collectors

Language figures of 1971 census

9553 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2489 dated the 28th November, 1973 regarding Hindi Speaking population and state·

(a) whether the language figures of the 1971 Census have since been finalised and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The question of presentation of the 1971 Census language data is still under consideration of the Government of India

Demand for dismissal of Lt Governor of Delhi

9554 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Reports that there is a Section of some groups, parties and organisations who have demanded the dismissal of the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the so called land grab issue;

(b) if so, the groups, parties and organisations who have demanded the same, and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Government have seen press reports wherein demands have been reported to have been made by parties like CPI Jan Sangh and the Delhi Pradesh Youth Congress for the dismissal of the Lt Governor of Delhi on the so called land grab issue The various allegations on the basis of which the demand seems to have been made are now before the Supreme Court and are *sub-judice*

Manufacture of paper from Bagasse in Mandhya National Paper Mills

9555 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the paper mills *viz.* Mandhya National Paper Mill was successful in manufacturing paper completely out of bagasse, and

(b) if so, to what extent the paper production can be boosted by this process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There are certain difficulties about large scale availability of bagasse for use in the paper industry as these are at present being utilised as cheap fuel by most of the sugar mills. However, a number of schemes based

on bagasse as one of the raw materials along with other cellulosic raw materials have been approved.

Indo Hungarian agreement for Industrialisation

9556 SHRI TARUN GOGOI.
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be plased to state.

(a) whether Hungary has agreed to help in industrialisation,

(b) if so, the nature of help to be given to india,

(c) whether any agreement has been reached, and

(d) whether any joint ventures will be undertaken by both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Discussions were held between the two countries in April, 1973 regarding cooperation in various economic areas including the industrial fields An Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been set up through the exchange of letters on 19th December, 1973 to examine and consider action in all fields of economic relations between the two countries. The Commission has not yet met.

(d) Some Indo-Hungarian Joint ventures are already working in India. As in the case of other countries, proposals for setting up of Indo-Hungarian Joint ventures are considered as and when received.

Expenditure incurred on introducing Hindi in Government offices

9557. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount is being spent for issuing circulars, communications for introducing Hindi in the Government offices,

(b) the total amount spent annually by the Central Government for their purposes from 1971-72 to 1973-74; and

(c) what are the reasons for not achieving the required results in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Instructions for the use of Hindi for the various official purposes of the Union and for ensuring compliance of the various provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, are being issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. These instructions are circulated to all concerned through the administrative Ministries/ Departments and not direct by the Ministry of Home Affairs. No separate budget provision is made for the purpose. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount spent in circulating the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs during a particular financial year

(c) Progress in the use of Hindi for the various official purposes of the Union is watched through quarterly progress reports.

It is also reviewed in the Departmental Official Languages Implementation Committees. Remedial action is taken wherever any deficiency is noticed with regard to the use of Hindi. However comparative position given below indicates the results achieved:

	As on 31st March, 1970	As on 31st March, 1973
No of Sections where noting/ drafting is done in Hindi	250	515
No. of officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above doing noting in Hindi.	124	421

Resignation by Director of C F R I. Dhanbad

9558. SHRI R N. BARMAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, Central Fuel Research Institute Dhanbad has resigned recently;

(b) whether the main reason of his resignation was that the results of researches of C.F.R.I. made on coal, development, conservation and scientific exploitation as well as utilisation of coal, have not been accepted and implemented by the Government;

(c) whether he was against the import of expertise for coal industry which was developed in the C.F.R.I.; and

(d) by what time Government are going to fill-up the vacancy caused by his resignation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

(d) Steps ae being taken to fill up the post

Statement

The Director-General (Vigilance) CSIR had on 31st January, 1974 forwarded to the CSIR his Investigation Report containing allegations of nepotism and favouritism against Dr. A. Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, as a result of the inquiry conducted by him on the basis of complaints received by him. The allegations referred to favouritism shown by him in the matter of appointment/promotion of four of his relatives in the CFRI, Jealgora during the period 1952—69 when Dr. Lahiri was functioning as the Assistant Director/ Director in the CFRI Jealgora. According to the DG (Vigilance) the facts of the four cases taken together would indicate that Dr Lahiri was in the habit of indulging or favouritism and nepotism and in consultation with the CVC it was recommended that proceedings as for a major penalty may be initiated against Dr Lahiri

The case was being processed for initiating disciplinary proceedings against Dr Lahiri as advised by the CVC. In the meantime Dr. Lahiri submitted an application dated 26-2-1974 seeking permission for voluntary retirement from CSIR service on 26-5-1974 giving three months' notice His normal date of retirement is 24-8-1976 While seeking permission for voluntary retirement, Dr Lahiri also requested for permission to accept a UNDP assignment from 15-3-1974 as an Expert on Fuel and Power for an Iron and Steel Plant to the Government of Chile for a period of six months.

The entire matter was considered in the larger interests of science and reputation of CSIR as an organisation

It was proposed that disciplinary proceedings against him need not be pressed in view of Dr. Lahiri's notice of voluntary retirement and that he may be allowed to voluntarily retire from CSIR service with effect from 26-5-1974. It was also proposed that he may be permitted to accept the UNDP assignment in Chile. The CVC was consulted in the matter and they agreed to the above proposal. The Commission, however, felt that Dr. Lahiri was trying to extricate himself from difficult situation by offering to voluntarily retire, without having to face departmental action. In view of this background, the Commission did not find it desirable to agree to further concessions like granting of terminal leave etc. to Dr. Lahiri and was of the opinion that any period of leave that can run concurrent with the period of notice may only be granted to him

The above recommendation of the CVC was accepted, and accordingly Dr. Lahiri was allowed to hand over charge at the CSIR Headquarters with effect from 30-3-1974 (AN) with permission to retire from CSIR service with effect from 26-5-1974, the intervening period being treated as leave due and admissible to him. He was also permitted to accept the foreign assignment.

Having sought permission to voluntarily retire from CSIR service and to accept the UNDP assignment, it would appear that just before his departure from India, Dr. Lahiri has sought to give an erroneous impression through Press interviews/statements that he is leaving the country on account of his differences with the Government's Policies on Fuel and also due to his disappointment over the numerous foreign collaboration agreements on coal technology which India had signed, although most of these technologies had been developed at CFRI in the last 20 years. This is to be interpreted more as the out burst of scientist who has had to vacate his post under unsavoury circumstances rather than a coal and objective assessment of either past trends or of future programmes in this field.

Facilities provided to office bearers of Central Government Employees Unions

9559. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have provided facilities to the office bearers of various Central Government Employees' Unions such as accommodation, telephone etc.;

(b) whether most of the office bearers are doing Union work during the day-time and ignoring the official work; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Accommodation Telephone is not povided by Government to the Office bearers of the Central Government Employees Unions.

(b) Govenment have no information to this effect.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Balyogeshwar

9560 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violation of foreign exchange rules by Balyogeshwar have been finalised; and

(b) what is the outcome of show-cause notices issued in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) In the light of the results of the investigations made the Directorate of Enforcement has issued four Show Cause Notices to Shri Bihari Singh, who is stated to be the Secretary of Shri Prem Pal Singa Rawat alias Balyogeshwar for contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act These cases are pending for adjudication No Show Cause Notice has been issued to Shri Rawat by the Enforcement Directorate

Opening of P C O at Shaharghat

9561 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6395 on the 10th April 1974 regarding opening of P C Os and Telegraph offices in various districts of Bihar and state

(a) whether a new P C O was to be or has already been opened at Shaharghat, if so, whether it is to be connected *via* Madhawapur or Benipatti, and

(b) what is the distance of Shaharghat and Benipatti and the distance or time to be covered in talking from Madhawapur to Madhubani *via* Sitamarhi or *via* Benipatti respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Public Call Office at Shaharghat has already been opened on 26-1-73 it is parented to Sursand It is not proposed to connect it either to Madhawapur or to Benipatti

(b) the distance between Saharghat and Benipatti is 23 KM The distance from Madhawapur to Madhubani *via* Benipatti is 54 KM Trunk calls from Madhawapur PCO for Madhubani are routed *via* Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and this route distance is 193 Kms

Development of backward areas of Andhra Pradesh

9562 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6316 on 10th April 1974 regarding Central assistance for development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh and state

(a) whether any concrete proposal has been made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of accelerated development of the backward areas of the State,

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal, and

(c) the special assistance proposed to be given by the Centre for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No concrete proposals for the accelerated development of the backward areas arising out of the six-point formula have been received from the State Government

(b) and (c) Do not arise

News Report entitled 'Vested interests Stall Progress P M'

9563 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news published in a local daily dated the 2nd April, 1974 under the heading "Vested interests Stall Progress P M"

(b) if so, how the vested interests stall progress, and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those vested interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Prime Minister in her above mentioned speech has not elaborated on this part of the Question. Her reference to 'Vested interests' at various occasions is, however, not in the limited sense of the term nor does it refer to any particular class. These interests stall progress when they interfere with production, proper distribution of goods and dirupt social order by launching agitations on one pretext or the other.

उत्तर बिहार का विकास

9564. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार की जनसंख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक की है और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात वहां किसी उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार उत्तरी बिहार के चम्पारन (35.00 लाख) सारन (43.00 लाख), मुजफ्फरपुर (48.00 लाख) दरभंगा (52.00 लाख) सहरसा (24.00 लाख) और पूर्णिया (39.00 लाख) इन छह जिलों की जनसंख्या 242.00 लाख व्यक्ति है । परन्तु यह सच नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है । केवल लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में ही इस क्षेत्र में एककों की संख्या 1971 में 4062 थी उससे बढ़कर 1973 में 7,612 हो गई है । इन एककों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:--

	1971	1973
चम्पारन	879	1549
सारन	452	941
मुजफ्फरपुर	715	1798
दरभंगा	713	1403
सहरसा	536	729
पूर्णिया	767	1192
	4062	7612

1972 में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन दरभंगा में 24,000 मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स गेहूं उत्पादों के लिए दिया गया था और 1973 में उन्हीं उत्पादों के लिए 30,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला एक अन्य लाइसेन्स दिया गया था ।

(ख) हां, यह सत्य है कि उत्तरी बिहार में औद्योगिकीकरण की प्रगति इतनी तेज नहीं हुई जितनी कि दक्षिणी बिहार में हुई है । मूलतः यह उत्तरी बिहार की कृषि संबंधी स्थिति के कारण जहां मुख्यतः कृषि पर आधारित औद्योगिक एकक विकसित हो सकते हैं जबकि दक्षिणी बिहार में बहुत से खनिज निक्षेप हैं जिनके आधार पर अनेक प्रकार के औद्योगिक एकक पनप गये हैं ।

योजना आयोग का राज्य के कृषि विभागों पर नियंत्रण

9565. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रथम से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि उत्पादन

के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई सभी योजनायें प्राय: असफल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि राज्य का विषय है;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग के पास विभिन्न राज्यों के कृषि विभागों के कृषि योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए कोई कानूनी क्षेत्राधिकार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना आयोग को यह शक्ति देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ।

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं । पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में सिंचित भूमि की मात्रा लगभग दुगनी हो कर 420 लाख हैक्टर हो गई, पोषक के रूप में उर्वरक का उपयोग जो एक लाख टन से कुछ ही अधिक था वह बढ़ कर 28 लाख टन हो गया, अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों का कार्यक्रम, जो 1965–66 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, के अंतर्गत 25 लाख हैक्टर भूमि आ चुकी थी । इन सब उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 510 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 1100 लाख टन, गन्ने से गुड़ का उत्पादन 57 लाख टन से 134 लाख टन, तिलहन का उत्पादन 52 लाख टन से 94 लाख टन, कपास का उत्पादन 29 लाख गांठों से 65 लाख गांठें और जूट का उत्पादन 33 लाख गांठों से बढ़कर 56 लाख गांठें हो गया ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि योजना आयोग का अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं है, किन्तु राज्यों की कृषि स्कीमों का अनुवर्तन योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम सलाहकारों द्वारा किया जाता है वार्षिक योजनाओं के समय इन स्कीमों की समीक्षा की जाती है तथा कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा कुछ स्कीमों का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है । पांचवीं योजना की निष्पादन क्रिया में सुधार करने के लिए योजना आयोग में, परियोजना मूल्यांकन प्रभाग और प्रबोधन तथा मूल्यांकन संगठन की स्थापना की गई है ।

Applications from foreign companies for import licences

9566. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign company applicants who have each asked for total import licences of all descriptions of the *c.i.f.* value of Rs. 2 lakhs and above;

(b) the details of the licence demand (both in terms of volume and *c.i.f.* value) and the recommendation (both in the terms of volume and *c.i.f.* value) made by the Ministry in respect of each of these companies; and

(c) the reasons advanced by the Ministry for recommending these applications?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c), Information about the applications made by foreign companies for import licences valued at Rs. 2 lakhs and above during 1973-74 are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. According to the Import Trade Control Licensing Procedure all import licence applications do not require for their disposal, recommendation by the Ministry of Industrial Development Information is, however, being collected in respect of all cases where import licences had been issued spe-

cifically on the recommendation of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Industrial Production

9567. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 15 on the 27th February, 1974 regarding fall in Industrial Production and state the monthly in dices of industrial production in 1973 and the corresponding figures for the year 1972?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): A Statement is attached.

Statement

General Index of Industrial Production (Crude) for the Years 1971, 1972 and January-October, 1973.

(Base : 1960=100)

S. No.	Months	1971	1972	1973
1.	January	188·4	199·6	207·4
2.	February	178·7	196·7	191·8
3.	March	192·4	208·0	211·2
4.	April	183·4	190·4	187·6
5.	May	179·0	194·6	190·2
6.	June	182·7	196·8	192·2
7.	July	187·3	196·8	199·1
8.	August	183·1	198·7	204·9
9.	September	195·0	198·6	197·0*
10.	October	182·0	197·9	191·0*
11.	November	189·7	203·3	
12.	December	201·6	211·7	
	January-December (Average)	186·1	199·4	
		(+2·0)	(+7·1)	
	January-October (Average)	184·2	197·8	197·2
		(+0·6)	(+7·4)	(+0·3

*Provisional

Expansion of capacity in cement industry

9568. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the expansion of productive capacity in the cement industry,

(b) whether the additional capacity is mostly being allocated to the large business houses,

(c) whether the entire additional output will be taken over by Government for distribution after paying the manufacturers a controlled price for the additional output; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (d) The present installed capacity of cement industry is 19 76 million tonnes per annum and production during 1973 was about 15 00 million tonnes In the V Plan document the target for cement production by the end of V Plan has been kept at 25 00 million tonnes corresponding to a capacity of 29 00 million tonnes on the basis of 85 per cent utilisation of capacity With a view to meeting the anticipated demand additional licences/ letter of intent for 1711 million tonnes have been issued to various parties as under:—

Public Sector 588 million tonnes

Private Sector

(a) Large Houses 8 13 million tonnes

(b) Other private parties 3 10 million tonnes.

Applications for an additional capacity of 12 25 million tonnes (2.97 million tonnes in Public Sector and 9.28 million tonnes in Private Sector including Large Houses) are under consideration of the Government.

The price and distribution of cement is controlled in terms of Cement Control Order, 1967 issued under the Industries (Dev and Reg) Act 1951 In terms of the Order, the producers are entitled to a fixed ex-works retention price based on their cost of production

To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were fixed for each state for the period July, 1973 to June 1974 These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Departments for works within a particular state and also the requirements of large and medium industries which are met separately from the Central Quota Allocations against the State Quotas are made strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the State Governments Thus the distribution of cement is planned by Government

Increase in price of discs by Gramophone Companies

9569 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of discs (LP, EPOSSP) have been increased by the gramophone companies in the last one year,

(b) the details of increases by different companies;

(c) whether the Government would advise the companies to reduce price of their classical Indian music discs (both North Indian and Karnataka) to promote this ancient Indian art; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d). The matter can be looked into on receipt of the requisite information.

Policy of Government to Exempt staging of Plays from Entertainment Tax

9570. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to give encouragement to theatre in Union Territories and elsewhere in the country;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a group called Abhinaya is staging a play called Ghashiram Kotwal by Vijay Tendulkar in Delhi (the translation of the original in Marathi into Hindi);

(c) whether it is the policy of the Government and the Delhi Administration to exempt the staging of plays from entertainment taxes; and

(d) if so, the reason for not exempting the Hindi version of Ghashiram Kotwal from this tax?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) Levy of entertainment tax and exemption thereof is a state subject. In case of Delhi Administration, exemption is granted to theatrical groups fulfilling certain conditions.

(d) According to information received from Delhi Administration, exemption from entertainment tax was granted to the group called 'Abhiyan', for staging 'Ghashiram Kotwal' whenever applied for except on February 2, 3, 9 and 10, 1974 when no performances were staged.

Pay Fixation of Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices and Post Masters

9571. SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Commission has recommended three different scales for Assistant Superintendents of Post offices and higher selection grade to Post Masters, Sub-Post Masters in lieu of the existing scale of Rs. 325—425;

(b) if so, whether they have been implemented and if not, what are the reasons for delay in implementation: and

(c) whether there is a discontentment prevailing amongst the cadres of Assistant Superintendent of Post offices and Post Masters all over India due to abnormal delay in fixation and drawal of revised pay as recommended by the Third Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The following revised pay scales have been notified by Government:—

Designation	Pre-revised scale	Revised scale
Asstt. Superintendent of Post Offices. . .	Rs. 335/425	Rs. 550/900
Head Postmaster	Rs. 335-425	(a) Rs. 700/900
Sub Postmaster		(b) Rs. 350/750

(b) and (c). Since in the place of one scale (Rs. 385|425) three new scales have been prescribed by the Third Pay Commission, the details of the procedure for adjusting and deploying the staff in the three scales is under examination. Representations for ealy decision have been received and the matter is being expedited.

Review of Foreign Collaboration Agreements and Restriction of Royalty Payment

9572. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the collaboration agreements do not specify the period for which royalty payments are payable;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the facts of the agreements; and

(c) whether Government propose to review such agreements and restrict the payments to the minimum period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) With the establishment of the Foreign Investment Board in December 1968, the duration for which royalty will be payable to a collaborator has been invariably specified in all approvals for foreign collaboration There were, however, some instances where approvals had been granted prior to 1960, where the duration for purpose of payment of royalty had not been indicated In view of this in October, 1969 instructions were issued by the Department of Economic Affairs to the Reserve Bank of India to review all such cases and to disallow payments where the agreements had already run for a period of 10 years, and also to advise the Indian parties to apply afresh for continuance of the agreements, if they so desired, for Government's consideration.

Publication of Journals, Pamphlets and Books

9573. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government Departments and Agencies are publishing different journals, pamphlets, books at the time of acute newsprint and paper shortage in India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to cut down this kind of paper wastage in official circle?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). In view of the shortage of newsprint and paper, only such journals, books and pamphlets are being published as are necessary in the Public interest

Use of language in official business in States

9574 SHRI R V BADE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in India who are doing all their official business in Hindi; and

(b) which are the States in India who are doing their official business only in English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have adopted Hindi as the language for official purposes in accordance with the provisions of article 345 of the Constitution of India.

(b) The official business in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland continues to be conducted in English in accordance with the proviso to article 345 of the Constitution.

Issue of licences to entrepreneurs in Rajasthan

9575. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has approached the Centre to issue licences to all such entrepreneurs who have obtained letters of intent to start industrial units in the State; and

(b) if so, Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The question of conversion of Letters of Intent into industrial licences is considered after the entrepreneur complies with the conditions of the Letter of Intent and submits within the initial period of its validity, the required applications for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, where necessary. With the streamlining of industrial approval procedures and with a view to avoiding delay, the Letter of Intent is now automatically converted into an industrial licence after the final subsequent clearance, *viz.*, for foreign collaboration or import of capital goods, is given. No specific reference in this regard has been received from the Government of Rajasthan. Government have, however, been reviewing from time to time in consultation, where necessary, with the concerned State Governments, the progress made by holders of Letters of Intent for various industries in order to assess the progress made for implementing the projects and clearing general bottlenecks standing in the way of speedy implementation.

Issue of licences for production of paper

9576. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued letters of intent or licences to a number of firms to produce various types of paper; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the names of firms who have been granted letters of intent|licenses for the production of paper is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6951/74].

Setting up of two more jails in Delhi

9577. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2454 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding unsatisfactory conditions in Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the possibilities have since been explored to set up two more jails in Delhi; and

(b) if so, their locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have informed that there is a proposal to construct three additional District Jails in Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority have agreed to make available land measuring about 100 acres each in Hyderpur and Ghonda. The third sub-jail is proposed to be set up in South Delhi, for which land is to be obtained from the D.D.A.

Products of Hindustan Lever

9578. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2564 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding products of Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). All the required information has not yet been received from the various authorities concerned.

(c) Action to expedite the matter has been taken and it is hoped that the relevant information would be collected within a period of about three months.

Spare parts for telephones

9579. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is acquiring more spare parts for telephones this year;

(b) whether there has been a four-fold increase in the production of spares from the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The increase has been nearly two-fold in the production of spares from ITI, Bangalore.

Permission for Fanta Grape and Fanta Soda

9580. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 3452 on the 5th December, 1973 regarding expansion activities of Coca Cola Export Corporation and state when permission was required to manufacture Fanta Orange in 1964, and why the permission was not necessary to start Fanta Grape and Fanta Soda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): On a request from the Coca Cola Export Corporation, permission was accorded in 1964 for manufacture of citrus fruit beverage bases in their existing line of production subject to certain conditions On examination of various aspects of the matter, it has now been held that for the manufacture of Fanta Grape and Fanta Soda, the company does not require specific fresh approval of Government.

Payment of professional charges by NIDC

9581. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4150 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding civil suits against the management of National Industrial Development Corporation and state:

(a) whether the professional charges of Rs. 10,000 paid by the Management of the National Industrial Development Corporation for contesting the declaration suits of the value of Rs. 130 or Rs. 200 at serial Nos 1 to 4 of the reply as justified;

(b) whether any professional charges have since been paid by the Corporation for the suits mentioned at serial Nos. 5 and 6 of the reply;

(c) if so, how much in each case;

(d) whether any more suits have been filed by the employee against the Corporation; and

(e) if so, the facts of the suits mentioned in the reply and fresh suits?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Since 26th April, 1972, two more suits have been filed by the employees against the Corporation as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6952/74].

Newsprint factory in West Bengal

9582 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether West Bengal Government propose to set up a newsprint factory in the State, and

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) An application for setting up of a newsprint plant in West Bengal has been received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Final decision in the matter could be taken on receipt of information regarding availability of raw materials on a sustained basis from the I G Forests and State Government

Inquiry into Charges of Corruption against Former Chief Minister and Ministers of Gujarat

9583 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Chief Minister of Gujarat has urged the Government to institute a public enquiry into the charges of corruption, political and otherwise against him and his colleagues; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No such request has been received either by the Government of Gujarat or the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Fixation of Price of Products on Monthly Basis

9584 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some manufacturers have decided to fix prices of their products on monthly basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Not to our knowledge, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Revival of Sick Industries in West Bengal

9585 SHRI R S PANDEY· Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Centre had asked the West Bengal Government to slash budget for the revival of sick industries in the State, and

(b) if so, the justification for such directions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Against the provision of Rs. 150 lakhs proposed by the State Government for sick textile mills during 1974-75 a tentative plan provision of Rs 75 lakhs

was suggested by the Planning Commission pending detailed examination of the programme of the National Textile Corporation.

State Government had also proposed a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs for revival of closed and sick industrial units (other than textile) for the Annual Plan 1974-75. The Planning Commission suggested that the programme of revival of closed and sick units should be selective and well planned. Finally, a Plan provision of Rs. 184 lakhs was agreed to for 1974-75.

Daily Rated Doctors in P. & T. Deptt.

9586. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily rated doctors are appointed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department on flat remuneration of Rs. 20 per day;

(b) whether this remuneration of Rs. 20 per day was calculated on the basis of monthly salary of Junior Medical Officers before the fixation of their Pay Scales on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations;

(c) whether the scales of Junior Medical Officers have since been changed and if so, whether Government propose to enhance the Daily remuneration of the daily rated doctors from Rs. 20 according to the proportionate increase in the present remuneration of the daily rated doctors *vis-a-vis* the salary drawn by them prior to 1st January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, the question is under consideration.

Take over of M/s. Pandey Industries, Calcutta

9587. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken over the management of one M/s. Pandey Industries (manufacturing electric fans) in Calcutta due to the economic viability of that factory;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned substantial funds to the tune of about Rs. 90 lakhs recently for further development; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the scheme for development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta, have sanctioned two reconstruction loans aggregating to Rs 34.96 lakhs to this company.

Industrial Production during Fourth Plan Period

9588. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of industrial production in the Fourth Plan period was low; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Planning Commission in its document "DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1974-79" has stated that the performance in the Industry and Minerals Sector has fallen appreciably below the growth rate of 8 to 10 per cent in industrial production envisaged in the Fourth Plan period.

The growth rate of industrial production was 7.4 per cent in 1969-70; 3.0 per cent in 1970-71; 3.3 per cent in 1971-72; and 5.3 per cent in 1972-73. Preliminary data for the first seven months of 1973-74 (April-October) indicate stagnation in the growth rate at (—) 0.9 per cent during this period. For the first four years (i.e. 1969-70 to 1972-73), the simple arithmetic average of the annual growth rates works out at 4.75 per cent.

As stated in the Plan Document, some of the factors that have contributed to the unsatisfactory growth of industrial production are as follows:—

(1) Production lagged behind in certain industries because of inadequate capacity;

(2) On the other hand, production remained substantially below the installed capacity in certain critical industries, like steel and fertilisers, on account of operational problems in the different units due either to lack of maintenance or design deficiencies,

(3) In agro-industries, like sugar and textiles, output during the Plan period showed an erratic trend depending on the production of related agricultural groups;

(4) The inadequate pace of investment resulted in a reduced demand for industrial machinery, adversely affecting the level of output of capital goods industries;

(5) Production in other engineering industries declined because of shortage of steel and non-ferrous metals;

(6) The widespread shortage of power depressed production in industrial units in different parts of the country to a considerable extent;

(7) Shortage of coal and problems of movement have also contributed to lower utilisation of existing capacity; and

(8) The output in certain industries was adversely affected because of unsatisfactory industrial relations.

Production of Calcium Carbonate

9589. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power cut had affected the production of calcium carbonate and there has been shortfall in the production of electrolytic manganese-dioxide also during last two years; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) There are 4 units which are engaged in the manufacture of Calcium Carbonate. Their totol production during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was as under:—

1971	. .	13,827 tonnes
1972	. .	15,121 tonnes
1973	. .	14,461 tonnes

The production of one of these units which is located in Uttar Pradesh was adversely affected due to power cut during 1973.

As regards electrolytic manganese dioxide, there is only one unit which is engaged in its manufacture. It started production in July, 1971. Its production during the last three years is indicated below:—

1971 (from July 1971 onwards)	347·445 tonnes.
1972	1600 tonnes
1973	1479 tonnes

The firm did not report short-fall in production due to power cut It appears that accumulation of stocks was probably the reason for their comparatively small production during the 1973

(b) It is not possible to assess the exact quantum of loss in production due to power cut alone as there are various factors which contribute to the final output The following steps have been taken to increase the generation of power —

(i) Maximisation of generation of power of all existing units,

(ii) Exchange of powers from neighbouring systems where surplus power is available,

(iii) Accelerating the commissioning of the units which are in advanced stage of construction, and

(iv) Arranging supply of coal and spare parts needed by generating units on a priority basis

उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाणा सीमा विवाद

9590. **श्री चन्द्र शेखानी** : क्या गृह मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश-हरियाणा सीमा विवाद के सम्बन्ध मे 13 मार्च 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2870 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सीमा विवाद की समस्या के समाधान के लिये दोनो राज्यो के अधिकारियो के बीच कोई बातचीत हुई है और यदि हा तो सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा सरकार के प्रतिनिधियो की इस विवाद को हल करने के लिए अतीत मे कई बार बैठके हो चुकी है किन्तु वे किसी समझौते पर नही पहुच सके । हाल मे दोनो राज्य सरकारो से पत्र प्राप्त हुए है जिनमे कहा गया है कि दोनो मुख्य मत्री मामले को मध्यस्थनिर्णय के वास्ते भेजने के लिए सहमत हो गये है । हरियाणा सरकार ने सूचित किय है कि मध्यस्थनिर्णय का कार्यक्षेत्र और विचारार्थ विषय निर्धारित करने के लिए बातचीत हो रही है । परिणामो की प्रतीक्षा है ।

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियो को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

9591 **श्री महादीपक सिह शाक्य** : क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उन्ही डाक तार कर्मचारियो को चिकित्सा सुविधाए देती है जिनका वेतन 500 रु० मासिक से अधिक है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो 500 रु० अथवा उससे कम मासिक वेतन पाने वालो को चिकित्सा सुविधाए न दिए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिह) (क) जी नही । केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा सुविधा) नियमावली के अधीन चिकित्सा सुविधा का लाभ केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी श्रेणियो के नियमित कर्मचारियों को मिलता है भले ही उनका वेतन कितना हीं क्यो न हो ।

(ख) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बम्बई टेलेक्स केन्द्र

9592. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई टेलेक्स की क्षमता 1969 में 200 लाइनों से बढ़ा कर 500 लाइनें कर दी गई है,

(ख) क्या इस विस्तार से 14 12 लाख रुपय घाटा होने की सम्भावना है और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । सितम्बर 1966 में बम्बई टेलक्स केन्द्र की क्षमता 200 लाइनों से बढ़ा कर 500 लाइनें कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग)—जी नहीं । विस्तार में कोई घाटा नहीं होगा । वास्तव में, एक्सचेंज की क्षमता को 500 लाइनों से भी ज्यादा बढ़ाना था । विस्तार के तुरन्त बाद पूरी क्षमता पर टेलक्स कनेक्शन देने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था । जब्ता परीक्षा कार्यालय ने कनेक्शन देने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण 14 12 लाख रुपये का राजस्व घाटा निकाला था । लोक लेखा समिति ने इसकी जांच की थी और उन्होंने यह विश्वास प्रकट किया कि भविष्य में पहले से ही योजना बनाई जाय और समन्वयात्मक कार्यवाही की जाय ताकि केबुल और डायलिंग यूनिट आदि समय से उपलब्ध हो सकें जिससे कि आगे ऐसी गलतियां न हों ।" भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति न आए इसके लिए सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को उचित हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं ।

टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

9593. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973–74 में बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोन के बिलों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन बिलों के कितनी राशि बकाया है और इसके क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

(1) 1973–74 के दौरान जनवरी 1974 तक जारी किए गए बिलों की रकम 151 56 करोड़ रुपये

(2) उपर्युक्त बिलों में से तारीख 31–1–74 को तीन महीने से अधिक समय के बकाया बिल (अर्थात् बकाया रकम) 2 18 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) सर्किलवार स्थिति प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है । चूंकि अधिकांश बिल टेलीफोन सेवा देने के बाद बनाए जाते हैं, इसलिए उनकी रकम का बकाया पड़ा जाना अपरिहार्य है ।

1973–74 के दौरान 31 अक्तूबर 1973 तक जारी किए गए बिलों के संबंध में 31–1–1974 का सर्किलवार बकाया (तीन महीना का पुराना) प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र

सर्किल/टेलीफान जिले का नाम	बकाया रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2
कलकत्ता टेलीफोन	10.65
दिल्ली टेलीफोन	40 47
बम्बई टेलीफोन	22.48

1	2
मद्रास टेलीफोन	9 20
हैदराबाद टेलीफोन	1.19
बंगलूर टेलीफोन	.99
अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन	.87
पूना टेलीफोन	.39
कानपुर टेलीफोन	1.48
नागपुर टेलीफोन	1 35
पटना टेलीफोन	3 19
जबपुर टेलीफोन	1 90
कोयम्बटूर टेलीफोन	.45
लखनऊ टेलीफोन	1.80
आन्ध्र सर्किल	1 64
उत्तर-पूर्वी सर्किल	35.86
बिहार सर्किल	10.02
मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल	18 43
महाराष्ट्र सर्किल	4 54
गुजरात सर्किल	1.41
जम्मू व कश्मीर सर्किल	16.76
केरल सर्किल	2 56
तमिलनाडू सर्किल	1 39
करनाटक सर्किल	1.12
उड़ीसा सर्किल	10.13
पंजाब सर्किल	5 89
राजस्थान सर्किल	1.98
उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल	13.24
पश्चिम बंगाल सर्किल	17.10
	238 48

2·38 करोड रुपये

खरगोडा पोटाशियम संयंत्र का सेन्ट्रल साल्ट एण्ड मेरीन केमीकल्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा अधिकार में लिया जाना

9594. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल साल्ट एण्ड मेरीन केमीकल्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट भावनगर ने खरगोडा में लवे पोटाशियम संयंत्र को अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उससे होने वाले लाभ का ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि०, जैपुर द्वारा प्रभारी-वैज्ञानिक, केन्द्रीय नमक और समुद्री रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० एस०एम० सी० आर० आई०) भावनगर को सहमति प्रदान की गई है कि खरगोडा मे प्रयोगशाला सबधी अपर्याप्त सुविधाओ के कारण पोटेशियम सयत्र को सी०एम० एम०सी०आर०आई० मे स्थानातरित कर दिया जाये ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय नमक और समुद्री रसायन अनुसधान संस्थान द्वारा (सी० एस० एम० सी० आर० आई०) एक तकनीकी-आर्थिक सार्थ्यता संबंधी प्रतिवेदन हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि० (एच०एस० एल०) के विचारार्थ अग्रसारित किया गया है ।

बीड़ी तथा सिगरेटों के मूल्य

9595. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों मे बीडी तथा सिगरेटों के मूल्यों में सरकार ने बहुत वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने बीड़ी तथा सिगरेट पीने वालों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी का सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) चूंकि बीड़ी और सिगरेट के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण नहीं है अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) (क) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sick Textile Mills in West Bengal

9596. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for sick textile mills during 1974-75 of West Bengal; and

(b) the outlines of suggestion of Planning Commission regarding the sick and closed textile mills of the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Against the provision of Rs. 150 lakhs during 1974-75 proposed by the State Government for the 14 textile mills in the State, whose management has been taken over by Government, a tentative plan provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was suggested by the Planning Commission. The problem of sick and closed textile mills of West Bengal has to be viewed in the context of the overall policy being followed in reviving and rehabilitating the sick textile mills all over the country. The modernisation programmes of the sick textile mills under Government management have been given due priority in the Fifth Plan programmes.

Political Pensions to persons from Purulia District

9597. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who have been granted political pension from District Purulia, West Bengal upto date; and

(b) the number of applications pending from this district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Out of 546 applications received from persons belonging to Purulia District, West Bengal, 322 cases have been approved for pension, 63 have been rejected and in 161 cases information furnished by the applicants is incomplete. Incomplete cases will be referred to State Governments who may consult the District|State Advisory Committees, if necessary. It is not possible to give the names of all these persons.

Recovery of Bombs and Shells in Lucknow

9598. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of bombs and shells were recovered on 5th April, 1974 in Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether Central Bureau of Investigations was informed of this bomb haul;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the report received from the State Government 25 live bombs and 39 empty shells were recovered at Bazar Khala in Lucknow on 5,4,1974, from the possession of Shri Ram Autar who, on interrogation, led the police to further recovery of 6 more bombs (2) live and 4 empty on 6-4-74 from Jamuna Jheel at Aish Bagh

(b) Yes, Sir. The local police is investigating into the case.

(c) As in (a) above, investigation is continuing.

(d) Ram Autar has been arrested.

Review of Postal Procedures

9599 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great deterioration in the postal services;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is considering to set up a special unit to review postal procedures for affecting improvement in the services,

(c) whether any Conference of the heads of Posts and Telegraphs Circles was convened in the first week of April, 1974 in New Delhi; and

(d) if so whether any suggestions were made in the Conference for improvement in postal procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The efficient functioning of the postal services is very much dependent on the working of the Railways, Airlines and Road transport. During the last year or so the Rail and Air services has suffered periodic dislocation with the result that there have been some delays in the despatch and delivery of postal articles. The Department is constantly reviewing the postal procedures for effecting improvements in the service. Some of the measures taken in the recent past are more delegation of powers to Subordinate units to enable more expeditious disposal, simplification of some of the postal procedures, and modification and elimination of unnecessary forms in order to render more efficient service to the public

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions made at the conference were of a general nature. No suggestion for setting up any special unit for effecting improvement in the services was made at the conference.

Nuclear Power for Propulsion of Naval Ships

9600 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop nuclear power for propulsion of naval ships

(b) if so whether use of atomic propulsion for oil tankers and merchant ships is also under examination; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir Studies on the possible use of nuclear power for propulsion of naval ships has been in progress for some time and a project report has been prepared jointly with the Navy. The report is under consideration of the Ministry of Defence

(b) and (c). No studies have so far been conducted for using unclear power for propulsion of oil tankers or merchant navy ships in view of the high costs involved.

Resolving Energy Crisis

9601. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some measures to resolve energy crisis in India,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought for in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Maximising output from the available power generating capacities, expediting implementation of power projects increasing the coal output replacement of fuel oil by coal and/or electricity, reducing domestic consumption of petroleum in transport vehicles and stepping up exploration of oil are some of the steps being taken to resolve energy crisis in India

(c) Information is being collected

Expansion of Colgate Palmolive India Private Ltd.

9602 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2131 on the 6th March, 1974 regarding production in Colgate Palmolive (I) Pvt Ltd, and state

(a) the licensed capacity and installed capacity of the company as in 1965 and 1973.

(b) actual production for the year 1965

(c) whether it has been alleged that the company had made a substantial expansion of its installed capacity between 1965 and 1973 without any authority,

(d) if so, the facts thereof, and

(e) the action taken against it for unauthorised expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT-6953/74].

(c) and (d) With reference to their aplication for a licence for substantial expansion in the manufacture of tooth paste M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Limited were informed in July, 1966 that Government have no objection to recognise a higher capacity of 1550 lakhs Kgs (i e 1550 tonnes) for the said item on three shift basis provided the proposal neither involved installation of additional capital equipment nor allotment of foreign exchange for import of raw materials According to the policy then in vogue, the firm was not required to obtain an industrial licence for substantial expansion The company has exceeded its approved capacity in the manufacture or tooth paste

(e) The matter is under examination

Applications from Large Industrial Houses for Licences

9603 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:, SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the applications for industrial licences from each large Industrial House, large independent company and foreign-controlled company received during the last three years,

(b) the particulars of the licences granted to each during the same period,

(c) the particulars of the applications for industrial licences from each applicant referred to the MRTP commission during the last three years; and

(d) particulars of the applications from each applicant disposed of by the MRTP Commission during this period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Statistics of industrial licences issued are maintained according to categories such as concerns belonging to or controlled by twenty larger houses as classified in the Industrial Licencing Policy Inquiry Committee Report, 1969 and Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies/branches of foreign companies as per the lists maintained by the Department of Company Affairs. Industrial licences issued to these categories in the last three years are as indicated in the table below:—

Category	1971	1972	1973
(i) Concerns belonging to or controlled by 20 larger houses as classified in the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report of 1969. . .	114	61	48
(ii) Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies i.e., those with foreign share holding exceeding 50% and branches of foreign companies as listed by the Deptt. of Company Affairs.	65	22	21

At the stage of receipt, applications are not classified according to the above categories.

(c) and (d). Yearwise numbers of references made to the Commission under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act 1969 and the reports submitted by the commission, are given below —

	1971	1972	1973	1974 (upto 9-4-74)	Total	Remarks
References made . .	20	6	10	3	39	11 references were withdrawn / closed 5 cases were pending with the commission at the close of the year 1972.
Reports submitted. .	6	7	7	3	23	

According to information furnished by the Department of Company Affairs, 20 reports of the commission in which Government have issued orders were laid on the Table of the House alongwith a copy each of the Government order in respect of them. Three reports are under the consideration of the Government.

Allocation for development works in Manipur

9604. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had allocated Rs. 34.5 lakhs for development works in Imphal Municipal areas of Manipur in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the amount allocated for the purpose has not been disbursed during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The State Fourth Plan of Manipur included a provision of Rs. 34.5 lakhs for development works in Imphal Municipal areas against which an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs has been reported by State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Charges against Medical Officers incharge of B.S.F. Base Hospital, Jullundur Cantt.

9605. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale misuse of Government medicines/property/vehicles/land and accommodation by the medical officers incharge of B.S.F. Base Hospital, Jullundur Cantt; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). Certain anonymous complaints have been received against the Medical Officer who was in-charge of BSF Base Hospital, Jullundur Cantt. regarding non-payment of rent for Government residence, non-payment of electricity charges, misuse of medicines and hospital articles, misuse of ambulance etc. These complaints are under enquiry.

Retrenchment in A.I.R.

9606. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after implementation of Staff Inspection Unit, norms for the Employees of All India Radio, there has been heavy retrenchment amongst the administrative staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to absorb the retrenched staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Rural Industrial Development Projects in West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra

9607. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Rural Industrial Development projects in

West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the main proposals for Rural Industrial Development in these States during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, with the capital investment industry-wise, location and the employment potentiality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) An concrete developmental plans for the projects for the Fifth Five-Year Plan are still to be worked out, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the capital investment industry-wise, location and employment potentiality in these States during the Fifth Plan.

STATEMENT

	West Bengal	Gujarat	Maharashtra
(i) Number of units assisted to come up. (upto March, 1973)	4924	2117	1353
(ii) Investment, both fixed and working capital up to March, 1973)	Rs. 356 lakhs	Rs. 82 09 lakhs	Rs. 129 81 lakhs
(iii) Gross value of production. (during 1972-73) . .	Rs. 594 lakhs.	Rs. 62·80 lakhs.	Rs. 156·69 lakhs
(iv) Employment opportunities created.	27,318 persons	3107 persons	4565 persons
(v) Central assistance, both loan and grant released upto 1973-74	Rs. 149 47 lakhs	Rs. 72·85 lakhs	Rs. 135·50 lakhs

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा विरोध सप्ताह मनाया जाना

9608. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**

श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 अप्रैल 1974 के स्थानीय दैनिक में "प्रोटेस्ट वीक प्लाण्ड बाई सेन्ट्रल आफीसर्ज" (केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों द्वारा आयोजित विरोध सप्ताह) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के अखिल भारतीय परिसंघ की ओर से अखबारों में छपे कुछ वक्तव्य सरकार की नोटिस में आये है, जो पहली मई, 1974 से सारे देश में "विरोध सप्ताह" मनाने के उनके इरादे के बारे में है। जहां तक सरकार की जानकारी है, परिसंघ द्वारा उठाए गए मुख्य प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय श्रेणी–1 की सेवाओं के अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों से है। श्रेणी–1 के अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों के सबन्ध में वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने से पहले, परिसंघ द्वारा समय समय पर प्रस्तुत किए गए विभिन्न ज्ञापनों में

व्यक्त उनके विचारों को ध्यान में रखा गया था। सरकार के अन्तिम निर्णयों की घोषणा 29 मार्च, 1974 को वित्त मंत्री द्वारा लोक सभा में कर दी गई थी।

खारची तहसील के गुड़ा रामसिंह गांव में पब्लिक काल आफिस

9609. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाली जिले में खारची तहसील के गुड़ा रामसिंह के निवासियों ने पब्लिक काल आफिस खोलने की मांग की है, और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गुड़ा रामसिंह के बहुत से लोग टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए व्यय का भुगतान करने के लिए तैयार हैं और यदि हां तो उन्हें गांव में कब तक टेलीफोन लगवा दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह)। (क) जी हां। ग्राम विकास मंडल में अभी हाल ही में पी० सी० ओ० की एक मांग आई है और इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी हां। तकनीकी और वित्तीय दोनों दृष्टिकोणों से प्रस्ताव की जांच करने के बाद ही कोई समय निश्चित किया जा सकता है।

मंत्रालय में आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारी

9610. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनके मंत्रालय में आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत और इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह)। मंत्रालय में आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारी नहीं है।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनायें

9611. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए पिछले वर्ष क्या क्या केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनायें थीं और उनमें से प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा किस-किस योजना पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वे योजनायें आती हैं जो अत्यधिक महत्व प्राथमिकता की हैं अथवा ऐसे विशिष्ट असमर्थता के स्वरूप की हैं जिनके लिए अधिक समय तक गहन उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। इन योजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य एवं राज्य-क्षेत्र के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन हाथ में ली गई विभिन्न योजनायें तथा अन्तिम वर्ष (1973–74) के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 अभी समाप्त हुआ है और इतनी जल्दी इस वर्ष के व्यय के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती है।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जातियो के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अधीन हाथ में ली गई योजनाओ के नाम तथा अन्तिम वर्ष (1973–74) के लिए प्रत्येक योजना के लिए स्वीकृत धन राशि :

योजना का नाम	1973–74 में स्वीकृत राशि
	राशि (रुपये लाख में)
1 मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तिया	727.90
2 छात्राओ के छात्रावास	18.89
3 अस्वच्छ सेवा मे लगे लोगो के कार्य तथा रहन-सहन की स्थिति मे सुधार	54.34
*4 परीक्षा पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	20.35
*5 जयन्ती गावो मे हरिजनो के लिए मकान बनाना	500 00

*योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो को पढाई की सुविधा प्रदान करना है ।

स्वाधीनता की 25वी जयन्ती के समारोहो मे एक भाग के रूप मे जयन्ती गावो मे हरिजनो के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए योजनेतर केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में यह योजना हाथ में ली गई थी।

Larger Central Allotments for West Bengal

9612. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation consisting of 24 West Bengal MLAs belonging to various parties met him recently to request for larger Central allotments of financial assistance and food supplies in view of West Bengal's major contribution to the Country's foreign exchange earnings through exports of jute, jute products and tea; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction to the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Coal-to-oil Research

9613 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, is working on coal-to-oil research,

(b) whether coal gasification and coal preparation are two fields in which adequate indigenous technology is available,

(c) the reasons for Government's failure to buy the equipment for the first coal-to-oil pilot plant which was approved last year, and

(d) Government's reaction to Dr. A. Lahiri's proposal to set up a coal research corporation for coordination at top level?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the field of coal preparation adequate technology is available indigenously. However, in the field of coal gasification we have some experience and more is to be acquired.

(c) Release of foreign exchange for the purchase of part of the equipment is under process.

(d) The proposal of Dr. Lahiri for the organisation of Research & Development for Core Industries, which included the setting up of a Coal Research Corporation, was not recommended by the Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the CSIR to examine the suggestions.

Per capita income as Poverty Line Income in U.P.

9614 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the per capita income which is considered to be poverty line income in India,

(b) the Districts of U P having per capita income below the All India average and below the poverty line income and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the poverty of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) Per capita income of Rs. 40 6 per month at 1972-73 prices is considered as the poverty line income in India according to the draft Fifth Plan document.

(b) The Central Statistical Organisation does not maintain Districtwise estimates of per capita income. The State Planning Institute of Uttar Pradesh, have however, prepared rough Districtwise estimates for the 54 Districts of U.P. but these also are available only for the year 1968-69 at current prices

Based on these estimates there were 41 districts of U.P. with percapita income below the All-India average of Rs. 556 in 1968-69. There were 11 districts during that year having an average per capita income below the poverty line.

(c) The plan programmes such as setting up of development agencies for small farmers, projects for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, increased provision of agricultural credit, drought prone areas programmes, sub-plans for hill and tribal areas, preference in location of industries in relatively less developed areas, etc. are some of the major steps taken to reduce disparities.

However, the specific action to be taken with regard to accelerated development of backward districts of U.P. will be worked out in consultation with the State Government with whom primarily rests the responsibility for tackling the problem of intra-State disparities

Survey of Raw Materials Deposit by setting up Industries in U P

9615. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any survey in U P. for the raw materials deposit in order to set up industries in Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grants of pension to Freedom Fighters from U.P.

9616. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) the names of the dead and living freedom fighters end Ex-I N A personnel belonging to hill districts of U P *viz.* Almora, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun, Nainital and Pithoragarh who have applied for political pension upto 28th February, 1974, district wise, separately,

(b) whether their claims have since been scrutinized and finalised, and

(c) if so, the names of dead and living freedom fighters and Ex INA personnel who have been sanctioned these pensions so far, district-wise, along with the amount of the pension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Information regarding the number of freedom fighters and Ex-INA personnel who have applied for pension from the hill districts of U P and the number of those who have been approved for pension is given in the statement attached It is not possible to give the names of persons and the amount of pension in each case However, the minimum pension in the case of freedom fighter is Rs 200|- and the dependent Rs 100|- per month

Statement

Statement showing the number of Applications received from freedom fighters and Ex INA Personnel belonging to Hill Districts of U P and the Number of those sanctioned Pension

S No.	Name of Dist	No of Applications received		No of cases Sanctioned	
		Freedom Fighters	Ex-INA Personnel	Freedom Fighters	Ex-INA Personnel
1	Almora	452	301	255	9
2.	Chamoli	57	161	37	11
3.	Tehri	—	—	—	—
4	Garhwal	260	436	162	129
5.	Tehri-Garhwal	36	—	18	—
6	Dehradun	217	41	132	2
7	Nainital	606	63	399	11
8	Pithoragarh	98	152	63	7
	TOTAL	1726	1154	1066	169

Scholars invited to speak on Indian Culture over AIR

9617 SHRI N R VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of scholars invited to speak on Indian Culture during the laset two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINHA) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table on the House [*Placed in Library* See No LT-6954/74]

Proposal to increase the remunerations paid to Guest Artistes

9618. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the question of increasing the remunerations paid to Guest Artistes in view of the rising Price Index, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Upward revision of remuneration payable to Casual Artistes for all category of spoken-word programmes (viz. talks discussion, interview drama and feature) is being reviewed The details in this connection, have not yet been finalised

Police raid in the House of Chief Reporter of daily in Ahmedabad

9619 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from Ahmedabad Journalists against Gujarat Police officers,

(b) whether police raided the house of Chief Reporter of 'Jaihind' daily on the 9th April, 1974, and

(c) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) The required information is being obtained from the Government of Gujarat and the same will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt

Mini Cement Plants

9620 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been urged to approve and also set up a few mini cement plants in the country for enhanced cement production, and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) In their Sixtieth Report the Estimates Committee has recommended that setting up of vertical shaft kilns, which are of a smaller capacity than the standard plants should be encouraged in areas which are deficit in Cement Production and where small quantities of limestone are available Shaft kiln or mini cement plants have not so far been successfully operated in the country on a commercial basis Applications for setting up mini Cement Plants will be considered on merits of each case on the basis of their techno-economic feasibility

Obtaining information relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

9621 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Convener of the National Committee to assist Netaji Inquiry, wrote a letter to the 1st Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia, Comrade Brezhnev while he came to India last time, requesting him to provide all information available with them about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) whether the letter was received by an official of the Government of USSR accompanying the Russian Dignitary, and

(c) whether the Ministry of External Affairs received any reply from the Government of Soviet Russia and communicated it to the Home Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information available with Government, the Honourable Member, who is one of the Conveners of the National Committee to assist Netaji Inquiry Commission had presented before the Commission a letter dated 29th November, 1973 which is stated to have been written by him to Mr Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India and which according to him was received by an official accompanying the Russian leader.

(c) No, Sir

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to Indian Planning

9822 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 431 on the 13th December, 1972 regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to Indian National Planning and state

(a) whether he had made a commitment to bring out a publication on Netaji's contribution to India's National Planning, and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in bringing out this publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In answer to supplementaries the Minister of Planning had said "we shall make a diligent study of the contribution of Netaji to the planning process in this country and after studying the details and making some research on the subject, we shall bring out a special tract on this question"

(b) The Research & Reference division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have prepared a script and it is under examination. Attempt will be made to bring out the publication as soon as the examination is over.

Supply of adequate Food and Fuel in Fifth Plan

9823. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken for the adequate supply of food and fuel in the Fifth Plan and to achieve resource mobilisation without inflation; and

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a two-way relationship between financial resources and attainment of physical programmes in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In order to ensure adequate supply of food the Draft Fifth Plan envisages a substantial increase in the production of foodgrains and goods of mass consumption such as edible oils, sugar, etc It It also envisages establishment of efficient arrangements for procurement and distribution of essential commodities.

For adequate supply of fuel the Draft Fifth Plan envisages a number of steps which include substantial increase in the production of coal, intensification of oil exploration programme, increase in the supply of electric power and atomic energy, economy in the use and substitution of liquid fuel and limiting its use to specified sectors and areas setting up of gobar gas plants; emphasis on social forestry for plantation of fuel wood trees and setting up of a high level Energy Board to evolve, coordinate and sustained action to meet the over-all energy needs of the economy.

The scheme of financing the Fifth Plan is essentially non-inflationary in character Besides restricting the

volume of deficit financing, the measures to mobilize additional resources include higher rate of return from public investments, higher rates of direct taxes particularly on urban property, differentiated system of excise duties to curb conspicuous consumption of the rich, widening the tax base particularly by taxation of agriculture and streamlining the tax administration of prevent tax evasion, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Call Girl Racket in Delhi University Campus

9624. SHRI P. GANGADEB: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item dated 8th April, 1974 captioned "Call girl racket in Campus burst";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken to put an end to such a racket?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Delhi Police have contradicted the report.

(b) and (c). The Delhi police unearthed a gang of seven burglars which included three women. One of the woman is slightly educated and the other two are illiterate. None of them are students. A criminal case was registered and all the seven persons were arrested. Stolen propety worth about Rs. 1.5 lacs has been recovered. Investigation of the case is in progress.

Brain drain from Developing Countries

9625. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a report prepared at the instance of the U.N. Secretary General for discussion at the U.N. Committee on Science and Technology and in the next regular General Assembly Session which deals exhaustively with the problems of brain drain from developing countries;

(b) whether it is generally conceded that large segments of the hospital systems of the USA and the UK would collapse but for the drafting of doctors and nurses from countries like India; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government of India to check this brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult for us to say what effect stoppage of migration of doctors and nurses from countries like India would have on the hospital systems of the U.S.A. and U.K.

(c) A Statement giving the steps taken to check brain drain from India is attached. Besides, the Education Council for foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) examination of U.S.A. which enabled Indian doctors to appear in this country for acquiring the qualification necessary for employment in the U.S.A. has been banned.

Statement

(1) A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

(4) Research Felloweships are offered by the CSIR, U.G.C., I.C.M.R., I.C.A.R., etc.

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(6) The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the C.S.I.R., provided temporary placement to scientists, technologists etc. with high academic records.

(7) The Scheme for supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(8) The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 45.85 crores for employment of educated unemployed during the year 1973-74. Besides a programme of 'Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for educated unemployed was started in 1973-74 with a central budget of Rs. 100 crores which has brought down to Rs 70 crores effect savings. This programme has generated employment to about Rs. 2 85 lakhs

(9) An amount of Rs. 23 crore was earmarked by the Planning Commission of allocation to State Governments and Union Territories for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will nave to contribute another Rs. 23 crores. This programme has generated employment for over two lakhs persons plus 133 56 lakhs man-days.

(10) In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 40 crores for employment promotion programmes.

Allocation for K.V.I.C. for promotion of Industries

9826. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 382 on the 20th March, 1974 regarding expansion of industries programme by K.V.I.C. during Fifth Plan and state;

(a) whether in addition to the above grants commercial banks will provide Rs. 200 crores as loan at subsidised rates to the commission during the same period;

(b) if so, whether Government are convinced that the Commission has suitable organisation and expertise to utilise this huge amount at its disposal; and

(c) whether the Commission have suitable machinery for verification of the functioning villege industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Under the scheme of institutional financing of village industries under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission the Commission is at present engaged in the indification of suitable industries and suitable Districts or areas for drawing up of specific schemes for implementation in these areas for the consideration of the Banks The exact amount which could be attracted for bank finance cannot therefore be anticipated at this stage Under the scheme, banks will finance the artisans/organisations directly and the Commission will arrange for necessary organisational support by way of technical supervision, marketing facilities etc. for which the Commission has already got the necessary expertise and organisational machiney at various levels.

Transfer of officials in D.G.T.D.

9627. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mathur Committee recommended transfer of officials m D G.T:D. after three years; and

(b) if so, how many officials dealing with industries in D.G.T.D. have not been transferred for the last three years. five years. and ten years; and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM)· (a) and (b). The relevant recommendation of the Mathur Committee relating to transfer of officials in the D G.T D, which has been accepted by the Government is reproduced below —

> 'To enable technical officers to develop a broad outlook and to diversify their experience, it would be a good policy of if they are periodically rotated between various directorates to the extent practicable For this purpose, directorates might be grouped depending on the similarity or inter-connected nature of work on which they are engaged and officers inter-changed within each such group"

It may be seen that the Committee had not recommended the transfer of official in the Directorate General of Technical Development after three years

In pursuance of the above mentioned recommendation 27 officers have been transferred from one directorate to another in the D G.T.D.

Also, consequent to the reorganisation of D.G.T.D., in which the emphasis is placed on technical Developmental activities, a number of officers have been transferrd to technology Development Division. Policy & Plans Division etc. after due regards to qualifications and expertise.

Radio Stations in Backward Areas

9628. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government took a long time to set up Radio Stations m backward areas such as Bastar and other tribal areas; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and steps being taken to set up Radio Stations in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). No, Sir. One of the objectives of the Fourth Plan was the extension of broadcast coverage to backward areas. A radio Station has already been commissioned at Leh and one is being commissioned shortly at Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) to cover backward border areas New Radio Stations are under construction at Rewa, Chhatarpur. Jagdalpur (Bastar) and Ambikapur to cover the backward and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh Work is also in progress for upgrading the power of transmitters at Aijal, Jeypore (Orissa), Shillong and Visakhapatnam.

Allocation of Cement to States

9629 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) the total allocation of cement to States like Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil nadu. Karnataka Bihar Orissa, Assam, M.P. and Uttar Pradesh in last three years, and

(b) the reasons for disparity in allocation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Prior to July, 1973, no specific state-wise allocations were being made. Release orders were issued on the basis of requests from time to time When it became known in early part of 1973 that there would be a set back in the availability of cement in the country due to loss of production for variety of reasons it was decided, as a matter of policy to distribute equitably the available quantities of cement and fix quotas for each State for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110 per cent of the average consumption of cement by each State during the preceding five years These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Departments for works within a particular State, and also the requirements of large and medium industries which are met separately from the Central Quota Within the quotas thus arrived at, allocations are made in accordance with the recommendations of the State Governments against the bulk quotas allotted to them

The despatches made under the STATE SECTOR to the States of Delhi, Maharashtra Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa Assam, M P and U P during the years 1971 and 1972 are as under:—

These exclude despatches made to the State against requirements of Central Government Departments for work within a particular State :

(figures in '000' tonnes)

Name of the State	Actual despatches made	
	1971	1972
1	2	3
Delhi	417	488
Maharashtra	1516	1575
Tamil Nadu	1302	1289
Karnataka	704	704
Bihar	633	636
Orissa	262	287
Assam	138	169
Madhya Pradesh	496	567
Uttar Pradesh.	1332	1539

The allocations made to these States for the period July, 1973 to June 1974 are as under.—

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

Name of the State	Allocations
Delhi	606
Maharashtra	1562
Tamil Nadu	11
Karnataka	695
Bihar	697
Orissa	248
Assam	157
Madhya Pradesh	442
Uttar Pradesh	2697

दिल्ली से प्रकाशित दैनिक समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज के कोटे का नियतन

9630. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) समाचार पत्रों के पंजीयक ने गत तीन मास में देश के कितने नये समाचार-पत्रों, साप्ताहिक पत्रों, मासिक पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुमति दी ,

(ख) गत तीन मास में दिल्ली प्रकाशित होने वाले नये दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली से प्रकाशित प्रत्येक दैनिक समाचार पत्र को अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : ( ) समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार नये समाचारपत्रों या पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए कोई आदेश जारी नहीं करते है । समाचार-पत्रों या पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन से पहले अपने प्रकाशित नाम उन जिला प्राधिकारियों, जिनके कार्य-क्षेत्र में प्रकाशन का स्थान पड़ता है को आवेदन भेजकर मंजूर कराने होते है । सम्बंधित जिला अधिकारी इन आवेदनों को प्रैस तथा पुस्तक पंजीकरण अधिनियम 1967 के खण्ड 6 के परन्तुक के अनुसार समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को नामों की मंजूरी देने हेतु भेजते है । 1-2-74 से 31-4-74 तक की अवधि के दौरान समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार ने 112 दैनिक समाचारपत्रों और 1244 पत्रिकाओं (400 साप्ताहिक और 430 मासिक पत्रिकाओं सहित) के नामों की मंजूरी दी ।

(ख) समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार गत तीन महीनों के दौरान निम्नलिखित तीन दैनिक समाचारपत्रों ने दिल्ली से प्रकाशन आरम्भ किया

(1) फाइनेन्शल एक्सप्रैस

(2) सेन्ट्रल न्यूज सर्विस

(3) इकोनोमिक टाइम्स

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1-5-1974 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार 1974-74 के लिए निश्चित अखबारी कागज के कोटे की हकदारी

क्रम संख्या	समाचारपत्र का नाम	भाषा	मात्रा (टन में)
1	2	3	4
1	हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	4500 00
2	हिन्दुस्तान	हिन्दी	3432 36
3	हिन्दुस्तान ईवनिंग न्यूज	अंग्रेजी	94 92
4	इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस	अंग्रेजी	2872 60
5	नैशनल हेरल्ड	अंग्रेजी	317 78
6	पैट्रियट	अंग्रेजी	1094 43
7.	स्टेट्समैन	अंग्रेजी	1320 36
8.	मिलाप	उर्दू	583 49
9.	मदरलैण्ड	अंग्रेजी	250 38
10	टाइम्स आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	2,806 14
11.	नवभारत टाइम्स	हिन्दी	4000 14
12.	तेज	उर्दू	43 16

		3	4
13	दावत	उर्दू	72.62
14.	अभीत	पजाबी	82.50
15	अलजमीयत	उर्दू	45.24
16	दूरदेश	हिन्दी	16.91
17	डेली दिल्ली साइकिल मार्केट रिपोर्ट	अग्रेजी उर्दू	2.38 24.92
18	सवेरा	हिन्दी	3.30
19	अधिकार	पजाबी	36 44
20	जन्थेदार	हिन्दी	148 18
21	जनयुग	पजाब	63 28
22	अमृत पत्रिका		

1973–74 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में भेजे गये भारतीय चलचित्रों की संख्या

9631. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1973–74 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह मे भाग लेने के लिए कितने भारतीय चलचित्र भेजे गये थे और उनमे से किन-किन चलचित्रों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुए ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री धमवीर सिंह) 1973–74 के दौरान विदेशो मे हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहो मे भाग लेने के लिए 27 फीचर तथा 68 लघु फिल्मे भेजी गई । इसमे "सूचना" तथा 'फिल्म मार्केट' शाखाओ जिसके लिए कोई पुरस्कार नही है, मे दिखाने के लिए भेजी गई फिल्मे भी शामिल है । जिन फिल्मो ने पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए उनके नाम इस प्रकार है —

1. फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री विश्वकर्मा–दि क्रियेटर ने मई, 1973 मे आयोजित वेनिस फिल्म समारोह के 16वे सिनेमाटोग्राफिक पुरस्कार 'मरक्यूरियोड ओरो" मे रजत पदक प्राप्त किया ।

2 फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म 'दैन दि रन्ज" को जून, 1973 मे मान्ट्रिअल मे आयोजित मानव परिस्थिति पर समारोह मे योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र दिया गया ।

3 श्री सत्यजीत रे द्वारा निर्देशित फीचर फिल्म "अशनि सकेत" (बगला) को 22 जून से 3 जुलाई 1973 तक आयोजित 23वे बर्लिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह मे गोल्डन बीअर पुरस्कार मिला । इस फिल्म को बम्बई, 1973 मे आयोजित 7वे शिकागो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोह मे 'गोल्डनहुगो' पुरस्कार भी मिला ।

4 श्री कुमार शोहर द्वारा फीचर फिल्म "माया दर्पण" (हिन्दी) को अगस्त, 1973 मे आयोजित लोकार्नो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह मे विशेष प्रशसा पत्र मिला । इसको फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया गया था ।

5. फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म "इंडियन टुडे" को सितम्बर, 1973 में "स्पिण्डलेरुव मिलन" चैकोस्लोवाकिया में आयोजित पर्यटन फिल्म समारोह में प्रथम पुरस्कार के अतिरिक्त कलात्मक योग्यता का विशेष पुरस्कार भी मिला ।

फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म "मणिपुर" को सितम्बर 1973 में तेहरान में आयोजित 10वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक फिल्म समारोह में योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र मिला ।

7. फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म "रिद्म आफ केरल" को जुलाई, 1973 में आयोजित आठवें बिसवेन फिल्म समारोह में योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र मिला ।

8. फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म "दि अल्टिमेट रुलर" को जुलाई, 1973 में आयोजित आठवें बिसवेन फिल्म समारोह में योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र मिला ।

9. श्री अदूर गोपालकृष्णन् की फीचर फिल्म "स्वयम्वरम्" (मलयालम) को अक्तूबर, 1973 में कोलम्बो में आयोजित 6वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म रिव्यू में फिल्म कि टिक्स एण्ड जर्नलिस्ट्स एसोसियेशन का योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र मिला ।

International Communication Centre at Bombay

9632. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minitser of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of construction of the new building of the International Communication Centre at Bombay; and

(b) out of this total cost, how much was assigned for fixing up marble slabs on the outer walls of the building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs. 128.40 lakhs has been paid so far towards the cost of the construction of the new building of the International Communication Centre (Videsh Sanchar Bhavan) of the O.C.S. at Bombay. Balance amount to be paid to the contractors including retention money is Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

(b) The total cost of fixing up marble slabs on the outer walls of the building is Rs. 13.59 lakhs.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, आप ने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव की इजाजत नहीं दी है, लेकिन हमारा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए । जिन सदस्यों ने नोटिस दिया है, उन को आप दो दो मिनट के लिए सुन लीजिए । हम आप को कनविन्स करना चाहते हैं कि एक नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The House has already discussed this subject. The adjournment motion was allowed and you had enough of time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, the circumstances as they obtain today when the strike has begun were not the same earlier.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You were allowed an adjournment motion. It is a continuing subject. Every day hon. Members have something to say on this. On that ground, I cannot allow an adjournment motion.

[Mr. Speaker]

The rule is that when the matter is continuing, there cannot be an adjournment motion. Further, they had discussed an adjournment motion on this only the other day, two days back.

Order, order. May I request all hon. Members to please sit down?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम साबित करना चाहते हैं कि यह कान्टीन्यूइंग मैटर नहीं है । नियम 56 इस प्रकार हैं :

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

अब तक जो मामले सदन के सामने आते रहे हैं, वे सम्भावित हड़ताल के बारे में थे (व्यवधान) आज 6 बजे से हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है । (व्यवधान) रेलों का सब काम ठप्प पड़ गया है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I had tabled an adjournment motion because the situation has qualitatively changed...

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know one thing. When they discussed the adjournment motion the other day what was it that they discussed, which was not connected with this?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Now, there is complete stoppage.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay —North-East): You have ruled in the past that strike is not an issue for an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down.

Order please.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta —North-East): A matter of principle has arisen, and that you have to decide. As Speaker of this House, you have to decide as to how far the rights of Parliament extend. As a Member of Parliament, I have a right to press for a discussion by way of an adjournment motion or otherwise in regard to the break-out in actual fact of a phenomenon like a nation-wide railway strike.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): You are responsible for this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am making my submission. What I want as a clarification from you about is this. So far we have tried in this House to prevent the strike. So far all our efforts have been to discuss ways and means of preventing the strike. That effort has failed *(Interruptions)*. I am asking you. I am trying to put it on a plank of principle because at one point or other Parliament and the Government must discuss this matter. *(Interruptions)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We are going out in a few days' time. I want your ruling *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): By your shouting things are not going to change. Go to Calcutta and see what is happening. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We have to ride a storm; Parliament has to ride it, and that is why we have to discuss it. If the Government is mum. Parliament cannot remain, mum, Parliament cannot remain, upon you to decide whether or not this House has a duty and a responsibility of discussing a national

question which has arisen in a crucial form and in an actual, tangible way. That is why I say you have to give a ruling. You may ask the Government for a report. Whatever you choose you can do. But you must apply your mind to the consideration and the desirability of the discussion on this matter in the House. We cannot disabuse ourselves of this right that we have

MR SPEAKER. I will listen to both the sides Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने सचिवालय द्वारा हमे सूचना भेजी है कि रेल हड़ताल जो आज से आरम्भ हो रही है उस पर हमारा कामरोको प्रस्ताव आपने मजूर नही किया । आपका कहना यह है कि सदन इस मामले पर पहले चर्चा कर चुका है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप हमारे पहले वाले एजनडा मातर के बुलेटिन को देखे और अब वाले के बुलेटिन को देखे, दोनो की तुलना करे तो यह बात साफ हो जायेगी कि पहले हम जो हड़ताल होने वाली थी और जिस को हम रोकना चाहते थे उसके बारे म चर्चा करना चाहते थे लेकिन हमारा वह प्रयत्न विफल हो गया और आज हड़ताल हो गई है, रेलो का चलना बन्द हो गया है--(व्यवधान) ये बोलने नही देगे ? अगर हड़ताल नही हुई तो हजारो रेल कर्मचारी क्यो गिरफ्तार किए गए है, टैरिटोरियल आर्मी क्या बुलाई गई है, आर्मी को क्या एलर्ट किया गया है । ढाई सौ रेल गाडिया इन्होने कैसल की है । मेरा निवेदन है कि नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है और आप चाहे हमे इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दे । इनके कहने से काम नही चलेगा कि हड़ताल नही--(व्यवधान) शर्मा जी पुराने रेल कर्मचारी है । सरकार ने सब पुराने रेल कर्मचारियो को बुला लिया है । ये यहा क्यो बैठे हुए है ? इनको जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr Speaker, Sir, Mr. Vajpayee has said that the discussion was held on the proposed strike. And now, on what subject does he want a discussion? (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: Order, please

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The proposed strike was to begin at 6 O'clock today. Sir, I want to say that nowhere in the country they have been able to stop the movement of trains (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is very plain today that they have cancelled more trains, and then they say that everything is normal Wonderful.

SHRI A. P SHARMA: I want to point out one thing

Yesterday evening Mr Madhu Limaye went to Delhi station He tried to address two meetings and only a handful of people, 10 or 15 turned out to listen to him Is he not ashamed of talking about the railwaymen? I ask especially Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya that they should see what is happening in Calcutta and Howrah? Even the local trains are moving (*Interruptions*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) The House should take note of what Mr Sharma has just now said, it should also take note of what we have said. It can be thrashed out only through a debate and that too today Therefore, the adjournment motion should be admitted and a debate should take place right now

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a procedural matter and it should be discussed objectively and coolly We have every right to urge the Chair to accept the adjournment motion and they have their right to advance arguments why it should not be accepted

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Anyway it has now been proved that trains in this country run by majority vote.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The only point for you to consider is whether you can withhold consent to the admission of this motion. What is the difficulty on your part?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may visit and decide for yourself or you can send a messenger to find out the truth.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it the difficulty on the part of the Chair, that this subject was discussed earlier? This subject was not discussed earlier. Earlier we occupied ourselves only with the emerging conditions for a strike. We occupied ourselves with the fact of the imminence of the strike. Now, Sir, we are considering the fact of a strike and Government's failure to prevent the strike. There is the fact of a strike now. It has decended upon the community like a great calamity

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We cannot discuss a supposed strike.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the last occasion, we were pleading with the Government that they should avert the strike. Now, we want to condemn them for not averting it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only two aspects of the matter, it is my respectful submission, we have discussed earlier, the emerging conditions for the strike and secondly, the disruption of the negotiations by the Government. Government had disrupted the process of negotiations by arresting the union leaders. We have not discussed any other aspect of the matter Now, there is a new fact with which the House has to grapple; it is indeed a very serious calamity and the House cannot divest itself of the responsibility of discussing this

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): Sir, my submission is this. I would like to know from you, whether a matter which has been discussed categorically on both the sides, whether strike can be averted or what will be the outcome of the strike, can be discussed again. Both the aspects were discussed. The language may be different What Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said is something like this, proposal before marriage and proposal after marriage.

(Interruptions)

When the discussion took place, on both the occasions, one during Question Hour and the other in the form of an adjournment motion, we told them, if we have the strike, what will be the danger and consequences Now, if they are really keen to stop the strike let them come out and let them discuss. What is the use of discussing it here, when the strike is already on I would like to know when both the aspects have been discussed categorically, do you feel that the same subject can be discussed in the form of an adjournment motion once again?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Tomorrow, we would like to discuss the Government's failure to make the trains run We want to find out, why the Government could not make the trains run

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I had no idea that the Congress by this time has produced so many political *Don Quixotes* Mr Sharma sitting here, has developed telepathic propensity of knowing that the trains are running in the Howrah, Calcutta and Gauhati areas. There is no necessity for telephatic knowledge to know whether the trains are running in the Howrah, Sealdah, Gauhati, Bombay and Madras areas. If Mr. Sharma has the courage, let him go to the Delhi Station and see what is happening there. If he has the

courage, let him face the railwaymen there. Sir, I am coming to the point (*Interruptions*).

According to the Rules of Procedure, it has to be a definite matter of urgent public importance There cannot be any doubt about it Then, an adjournment motion on the same subject cannot be brought forward in the same session. The matter discussed earlier was different (*Interruptions*) Then the question was whether the strike could be averted through negotiations Then we were discussing the attitude of the Government and the Railway Minister (*Interruptions*) Then we did not discuss the railway strike Now the strike has already started (*Interruptions*) Government have resorted to a policy of repression, intimidation and terrorisation all over the country So, this adjournment motion should be admitted (*Interruptions*).

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सामने इस समय जो महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा उठाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है—इस पर कल भी बात हो चुकी है—(व्यवधान)—मै नही चाहता कि सदन मे शकर और पार्वती मे लडाई हो। इस लिये मै पार्वती जी से अनुरोध करूगा कि जब मै खडा हू ना वे बैठ जाये और जब वे खडी होगी तब मै बैठ जाऊगा .. (व्यवधान).

मै निवेदन कर रहा था कि अभी हम लोग जिस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बातचीत कर रहे है—वह एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव है। मै ऐसा समझता हू कि हमारे विरोधी दलो मे अगर थोडी सी भी समझ होती तो वे कामरोको प्रस्ताव नही लाते, काम चलाओ प्रस्ताव या रेलवे चलाओ प्रस्ताव लाते। अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम स० 56 के अनसार आप को यह अधिकार है कि कामरोको प्रस्ताव के बारे मे आप अपना आदेश दे, लेकिन हम लोग इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव पर कल भी और उस से पहले भी विचार कर चुके है। दु ख की बात यह है कि आज लाखो यात्री . . (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अब पार्वती जी खडी हो गई है अब शकर जी को बैठ जाना चाहिये।

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह शकर और पार्वती दोनो नन्दी पर बैठते हैं। मै निवेदन कर रहा था—हमारे दोस्त श्री दासमुशी ने बिफार-मैरिज और आफ्टर मैरिज की बात कही, वे बेचारे तो बैचलर है, वह इस का क्या जाने—(व्यवधान)—मै कह रहा था—देश मे असामान्य स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, हम लोग यहा पर लाखो रेलवे कर्मचारियो की बात करते है हम लोगो को भी उन के प्रति सहानुभूति है, लेकिन लाखो यात्री जो आज देश के विभिन्न स्टेशनो पर पडे हुए है, उन के बारे म कोई भी चिन्ता नही करता। मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आज की असामान्य स्थिति मे आप की ओर से भी अपील होनी चाहिये कि रेलवे वर्कर्स इस प्रश्न को राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाये और इस सदन के सभी लोग यह प्रस्ताव करे कि रेलवे हडताल तुरन्त अविलम्ब समाप्त होनी चाहिये। इस लिये मै चाहता हू कि आज की इस असामान्य परिस्थिति मे कामरोको प्रस्ताव पर विचार न करके रेलवे चलाओ प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना चाहिये। इसे राजनीतिक का प्रश्न नही बनाना चाहिये, बल्कि मानवता प्रश्न बनाना चाहिये। आज जो लाखो यात्री स्ट्रेंड है उन की बात कोई नही करता, सब अपनी राजनीति की बात करते है। इस लिये मै आप से अनुरोध करता हू कि आप इन से अपील करे, मै भी अपील करूगा कि सदन आज इस बात को बहुमत से नही, सर्वसम्मति से पारित करे कि रेलवे हडताल की हम भर्त्सना करते है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र हम लोग आप से सहमत है—इसी विषय पर अभी विचार

हो जाय कि रेल कैसे चले । जो इन्होंने कहा है—हमें उम्मीद है, ये अपने प्रस्ताव पर कायम रहेंगे, हम इसी विषय पर विचार करने को तैयार हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को यह भी बतला दूं—क्योंकि यह आप की जिम्मेदारी है—हम लोगों का रेलवे रिजर्वेशन बन्द हो गया है—बतलाइये हम क्या करें ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I now request you all to please sit down? You are addressing all these points of order to me. You only want to raise them without caring whether I should reply to you or not?

I have heard many suggestions, very interesting suggestions, about procedure. I have heard many types of new logics. I think, if I go by all that, it shall be a completely new orientation for me. I will have to leave everything, what I learnt in the past and come to learn new things

After all, this is your House and these are your rules of procedure with which I have to decide the issue.

As Mr. Das Munshi very aptly said, the marriage system is not a single affair. It is courtship, love-affair and consummation and, after that, perhaps it may result in good marriage or divorce or whatever it is. Mr. Vajpayee has no experience about it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is Mr. Das Munshi unmarried like me?

MR SPEAKER: Without knowing anything about it, both of them are talking in those terms This is not a matter of that type.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are indeed various stages leading to marriage. Is courtship to be equated with marriage?

MR. SPEAKER: Both of them are talking in those terms without knowing anything about it. It is not like this. This matter was already discussed through an Adjournment Motion. I have yet to hear that there can be more than one Adjournment Motion on one subject ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is your decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet finished. You cannot have more than one Adjournment Motion on one subject. What you discussed the other day was the railway strike. I can ask the Minister to make a statement. I can allow other motions. But we cannot have another Adjournment Motion on the same subject. You cannot say that the intention was declared at that time and now it has come into action. The main subject was railway strike and on that we had an Adjournment Motion. How can there be another Adjournment Motion on the same subject?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you of the view that the actual occurence of strike and the situation which was prevailing three or four days ago are the same?

MR SPEAKER: You discussed the Railway strike. You cannot say that that was a different one and this is something else. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): We cannot discuss hypothetical questions.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I am rising on a point of order. May I make it very clear that a month ago I had issued an appeal to the Anglo-Indian railwaymen not to join the strike. The strike has supervened and an entirely new situation has taken place.... *(Interruptions)* Why do you not hear me?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have given a ruling. That ruling cannot be disturbed. The matter has been

discussed and you have given a ruling.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am getting sheaves of telegrams.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Can he reopen your ruling? Will we also get an opportunity to speak again on this matter? Merely because we happened to be on these Benches, we cannot be shut out this way. There should be some rules of procedure. Kindly order that the discussion cannot take place. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I was trying to say that an entirely new situation has arisen ...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what rule is he allowed to speak? We want to know.

MR SPEAKER: Now, how difficut it is.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What I was trying to underline is that an entirely new situation has arisen...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This was discussed. Whether an entirely new situation has arisen or not was a matter which was discussed and you have ruled that no new situation has arisen and that the same subject matter was discussed. Now, he is saying that a new situation has arisen. Are we restarting the discussion again? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down, Mr. Stephen.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: May I give you one salient fact? I have received telegrams from these people who are trying to work, saying that they are not getting any vestige of protection from the Railway administration. Their lives are in danger, their wives and daughters are exposed and they are not getting any protection. I am just telling you this, that an entirely new situation has arisen. So, the matter must be discussed and those who do not want to joint the strike must be allowed to say what they want to say and why the strike should not have taken place. I want to indict the Government also because I think the Government has precipitated the strike ...(*Interruptions*) I think the Government has precipitated the strike. But I was going to condemn Mr. Fernandes. I have written a letter about the strike...(*Interruptions*) I was going to condemn him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why did he not participate in that adjournment motion debate?

(SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I was not here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We cannot discuss matters to suit the convenience of an hon Member. This cannot be done.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I want to know from the Government what protection they are going to give to the loyal workers. I want to know that. I want to know what protection you are going to give to their wives and daughters. ... (*Interruptions*) Whatever it be, I want to discuss that. Because, if you do not discuss it, tomorrow I will issue a statement to the loyal railwaymen that since the railways are refusing to give protection to them, to their wives and daughters, they cannot go to work. You do not know what is happening. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Assurances have been already given. You were not there when he gave the assurance that there would be full protection to the loyal workers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not allow me to listen to him, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: In 1960 and 1948—you may call them blacklegs-but it was the Anglo-Indians

workers who kept the railways moving. Now, we are too small a number. You have driven us out.

Another point I want to make is that after a strike, the sons of the loyal railway men are deliberately kept out of the jobs. The jobs are given only to the candidates sponsored by striking Unions.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order you are raising.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I want to know. I want to ask my friend, Shri Qureshi. Where is the Railway Minister? I want to ask the Railway Minister. I wrote to him five or six times. He does not bother, he is too concerned with the cess-pool of the Bihar politics that he does not bother about loyal railwaymen. For five years and ten years, they have not been paid pensions and now you are asking them to come and help you. If they come, it is not because you deserve their loyalty but because of their loyalty to the railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have brought from the Table Office the copy. ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The wording of the adjournment motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is:

> "Indiscriminate arrest of leaders of railways workers like Shri George Fernandes and others will be taken up in the House to-day at 2 P.m."

There was no reference to strike. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion can come on a continuing matter. Still worse is that the strike is continuning and we had discussed it. (*Interruptions*).

According to Rule 58 you cannot raise it. ...(*Interruptions*) After all, I am bound by your Rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly give your ruling whether the subject of adjournment motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is identical with to-day's motion.

MR. SPEAKER: When you asked for an adjournment motion, everything is included—threatened strike, impending strike and arrests, everything is included. When that was discussed, how can you expect me to admit it? On one subject should there be as many as three adjournment motions—one to-day, another tomorrow and another one the day after?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How could we discuss it then?

MR SPEAKER: By other means.

You have your own rule that there cannot be a discussion on identifical subjects. There cannot be more than one motion on the same subject.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Why do you not walk out and finish the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The Rules do not prohibit it. The rule does not deprive a man of his right to move a motion on the same subject on account of a new situation. Here, the new situation is the occurrence of the strike.

MR. SPEAKER: The railway strike as a whole was discussed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The Railway strike on the whole was discussed. My ruling is, the Railway strike on the whole was discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have still not given a ruling. I have read but the official document. Let it be put on the record of the Lok Sabha that....

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has gone on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will request you to read the wording of the adjournment motion. There is no reference to the strike in that adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you kindly read Rule 58 and educate us on the floor of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of educating you. I admit my failure to educate you; I cannot educatae you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 58 says that the right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions namely:

'(i) Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) Not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(iii) The motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurance....

That Adjournment Motion was only about the arrests; not about the strike.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to adopt a procedure which may create difficulty for others in future.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please give your ruling on the point raised by me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, you will recall that we discussed that Adjournment Motion on the 2nd of this month. You will appreciate Sir, that if there had been a strike such as that which has taken place today, you would have had an adjournment motion on that. In the meanwhile what happened was this. When efforts were being made to avert the strike, the Government took the unprecedented step of putting the opposition negotiators behind bars. Therefore, the single fact of putting opposition negotiators behind bars in itself was an extrordinary procedure for any civilised Government to adopt, which merited a special adjournment motion of its own.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no rule for any Special Adjournment Motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Suppose there had been reference to a P&T strike, would you have allowed this discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly read my motion. There is a reference to this. It says: 'Decision taken by the P&T employees and the Central Government employees, who have decided to go on strike from the 10th.'

So, Sir it is a new situation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As I said, the unprecedented procedure of putting opposition negotiators behind bars required an adjournment motion of its own.

13.00 hrs.

The horrible thing that has happened in the last week that has led to the precipitated strike requires another adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*) Tomorrow, if the Government has made efforts to move the trains but it is not able to do it, then it is a failure of the Government to run the trains. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have alreay given my ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This adjournment motion being one and the same thing requires further definition. I won't say anything more. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we shall be grateful if you will kindly

point out which particular sub-section of rule 58, we have not fulfilled. That will be a great education to us. Otherwise you have been pressurised by Government not to yield.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I am not questioning your ruling. But, I want your guidance for the future at least. Under Rules 56 and 58 if we are not able to move an adjournment motion ...

SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE. They are trying to discuss again the strike situation There is no change in the subject. The subject is the same and it is continuous So, there cannot be any adjournment motion on the same subject

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Sir, I am not questioning your ruling. I only want your guidance. Upto yesterday, our efforts were to avert the threatened strike And we asked the Government to intervene in the matter. Unfortunately, our efforts have failed. Government also refused to intervene in the matter effectively with the result that strike has taken place whether you want it or not.

So, under Rule 58, we have to fulfil one of the three conditions namely, (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting; (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion; and (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

MR SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. So, you need not bring out the facts again.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: Are we discussing the motion?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I want to make one submission to get a clarification. Your ruling is very good and let it go into the time-capsule.

MR. SPEAKER: It will go. Your observations will also go alongwith and somebody will read what you have raised. I may assure you that your observations and speeches along with my ruling. I am prepared to put them in a time-capsule and bury that at my own expense.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टाइम कपसूल को क्या पार्लियामैंट हाउस में गाड़ा जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जहां आप कहेंगे वहां गाड आऊंगा । जन सघ के दफ्तर में इसको छोड़ आऊंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे यहां इतनी जगह नही है । पार्लियामेंट हाउस का मैदान काफी है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not want to challenge your ruling. But, I want to read one of the adjournment motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it and, I am sure, that it will be on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, thousands of railway workers have been arrested. That should be discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission? There is a strike all over the country. (*Interruptions*)

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) . एडजर्नमैंट मोशन के वर्डिंग को आप पढ कर सुना दें ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम हाऊस को चलने नहीं देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस चलने नहीं देंगे तो मेरा रूलिंग नही बदल जाएगा । मैं गलत रूलिंग देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हू । जब रूलिंग आपके हक में दिया जाता है तो बड़े खुश होते है और अगर नही दिया जाता है तो हर तरह की बातें करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा जो एडजर्नमैंट मोशन है उसको कम से कम पढ़ कर सुना तो दें । उससे पता चल जाएगा कि पहले वाले और इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन में क्या फर्क है । पहले वाले से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । आप नही पढ़ते है तो मैं पढ़ देता हूं ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा है । यह मेरे सामने भी पड़ा हुआ है । मैंने एलाउ ही नहीं किया है तो आप पढ़ेंगे कैसे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिना पढ़े ही डिसएलाउ कर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ कर ही डिसएलाउ किया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पढ़ा होगा तो आपने देखा होगा कि पहले वाला और ये दोनो अलग अलग है । उस दिन जार्ज फरनेंडीस और अन्य नेताओ की गिरफ्तारी पर मोशन था । आज रेलवे स्ट्राइक हो गई है । उनके साथ और भी सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट एम्प्लायीज स्ट्राइक पर जाने वाले है । इस बदली हुई परिस्थिति पर चर्चा करने की मैंने मांग की है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अगर गोली चल जाए और चार पाच लोग मारे जाए तो आप डिसकशन एलाउ करेंगे या नही करेंगे (व्यवधान) आप लोग गोली चलाना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I go by the subject of the adjournment motion, that is, railway strike. I cannot go by hypothetical assumptions.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I do not agree with the reasoning given by you but I do agree that you have a right to decide wrongly also.

Even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the inherent right to decide rightly or wrongly. The question is that once he has given a judgment, it is for us to accept it. Here, you have refused to admit this adjournment motion. The course left for us now is to decide whether we are going to accept it or not. The rule says that we have to accept it, and therefore, I accept the ruling. That is the first part. The second part is that the correct ruling would have been...

MR SPEAKER: Let him better come here and give the ruling. I shall go, and let him come here and give the ruling.

SHRI S. A SHAMIM: Today, you the question is whether there is a strike or not. This has become a question of fact. Some people claim that there is a strike while according to some others, there is no strike. You should have said that this is a question of fact, and therefore you would allow the adjournment motion...

MR SPEAKER. I am not going to allow a discussion on my ruling now.

SHRI S. A SAHMIM: Today, you may not admit it, but tomorrow the position will be clear and you will have to allow us tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यहा हमारे साथ आ कर बैठिये । (व्यवधान) सरकार ने इतना भयकर पाप किया है (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस तरफ भी बहुत बैठ कर देखा हुआ है । मैं जानता जानता हूं कि जो लोग इस तरफ बैठते है, उन की एक आख दूसरी तरफ हो कब उठ कर वहा बैठ जायें ।

माननीय सदस्य अभी चीफ जस्टिस की मिसाल दे रहे थे । अगर आर.जीत के और दूसरे वकील लोग इस तरह इकट्ठे हो जावें और चीफ जस्टिस का घेराव करें, तो फिर उन का दूसरा इलाज होगा, जो मैं नही कर सकता हू ।

This is the only Parliament where they hold the Speaker in the dock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी लड़ाई आप से नहीं है। हमारी लड़ाई सरकार से है, जो इस हड़ताल को रोकने मे विफल रही है और जिस ने लाखों लोगों को कठिनाई में डाल दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am bound by the rules. When the Rules of Procedure are used in their favour, the hon. Members are happy. But if they are not interpreted like that, they are angry. After all, I have to go by the correct interpretation of the rules. I sincerely and honestly believe that I have given the right ruling.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House)

13.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1972-73 ON UNION GOVT. (CIVIL) REVENUE RECEIPTS UNDER ARTICLE 151(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I-Indirect Taxes and Vol. II-Direct Taxes, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6933/74]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF F.C.I. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptrol- [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- [*Pleced in Library. See* No. LT-6934/74]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF NPCC FOR 1972-73 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DVC FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in in Library. See No.* LT-6938/74]

(2) A copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1974-75, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corpo-

ration Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6936/74]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6937/74]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar, Ootacamund, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar, Ootacamund, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6938/74]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6939/74]

(4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Opthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Opthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 6940/74]

(5) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6941/74]

(6) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6942/74]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6943/74]

[Shri Ziaur Rehman Ansari]

(2) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6944/74]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Patent Office for the year 1972-73 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6945/74).

13.13½ hrs.

AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Tabel a copy of the amendments to Direction 2 and a copy of Direction 13A issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

13.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

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13.15½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS OF STUDY GROUPS

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee to Calcutta, North Lakhimpur Arunachal Pradesh and Dibrugarh during October, 1973.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee to Orissa and Calcutta during October, 1973.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee to Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore and Madras during January-February, 1974.

13.16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI A P. SHARMA (Buxar): I present the following Report and Minutes of Committee on Petitions:—

(1) Seventeenth Report of the Committee; and

(2) Minutes of the Thirty-first to Forty-first sittings of the Committee.

13.16½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: ALLEGED RAPING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BY BSF PERSONNEL IN MANIPUR HILL AREAS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I lay on the Table a statement regarding alleged raping of women and girls by BSF personnel in Manipur Hill areas.

Statement

When BSF personnel were escorting a Polling party with ballot boxes on 19th February, 1974, an ambush was laid by hostile elements. In this ambush, one BSF jawan was killed, three were wounded and the Presiding Officer sustained serious head injuries. On 20th February, 1974. there was another encounter between a BSF Patrol and the hostiles.

On receipt of information that the two wounded hostiles involved in the above incidents were being guarded for being moved to a safe place, two special columns, one under Shri Pundir, acting Commandant and the other under Shri Dharam Prakash, Deputy Commandant, were sent to comb the suspected area.

The special column led by Shri Pundir visited village Ngaprum during the combing operations. It is alleged that a girl named Miss Rose of that village was raped on 4-3-74 by Shri Pundir and Shri Negi. Assistant Commandant and that the girl committed suicide on 6-3-74. A case under Section 376/201 IPC was registered in Phungyar Police Station. The dead body of Miss Rose, which had been buried on 6-3-74, was exhumed on 25-3-74 and sent for post mortem examination. According to the State Government the report of the examination is awaited. A requisition for the arrest of the above two BSF officers was sent to the DIG, BSF Manipur, on 11-4-74. The two officers have been arrested.

The special column commanded by Shri Dharam Prakash, Deputy Commandant, went to Grihang village for carrying out combing operations against hostiles and they interrogated a number of persons in village Grihang on 4-3-74. 5-3-74 and 6-3-74. It is alleged that during the interrogation they used criminal force against the villagers including women. It is also alleged that on 5-3-74 at about noon, some members of the party used criminal force to outrage the modesty of one Smt. Ngasingla, a resident of Grihang village. A case under Section 354/326/407 IPC have been registered in P.S. Chassad. The police sent a requisition for the arrest of the following persons:—

1. Shri Dharam Prakash.
2. Inspector Bhagwan Singh.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

3. Inspector Jit Singh.

4. Hav. Chandra Bahadur.

5. L/NK. Min Bahadur.

6. Shri Sheikhothang.

7. Const. Ningprang.

The above persons have also been arrested.

In respect of both these incidents, necessary investigations are being made and action will be taken strictly in accordance with law.

13.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

This Bill seeks to amend articles 101 and 190, which respectively deal *inter alia* with the right of a member of either House of Parliament or a member of a House of the Legislature of a State to resign his seat.

Under these articles, a member may resign his seat by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be. Experience in the recent past had indicated the necessity for amending these article to obviate certain unintended consequences which have ensued in the working of these provisions. Resignation, it is needless to say, is intended to be a voluntary act and what is sought to be covered by articles 101 and 190 is a resignation which is genuine and voluntary. But, in some cases it is found that member are made to submit resignations which may appear to come within the purview of article 101 or, as the case may be, article 190, but which, in fact, have been the result of pressures, not excluding physical violence, exerted to coerce a member to resign. In other words, acts of coercion, duress, undue influence and other kinds of blandishments are resorted to, to bring about the resignation of a member, who under such pressure and compelled by the atmosphere of violence, is forced to tender his resignation. Obviously, it would be a misnomer to call such an act on the part of a member a resignation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order under rule 109.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot come and disturb the business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is for adjournment of the debate.

नियम 109 [के तहत] मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है । मैं इस बहस को स्थगित करने के लिए व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When a point of order is raised the hon. Minister should take his seat.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As the provisions presently stand in the Constitution, the Presiding Officer has no other alternative but to act on the resignation.

It is with a view to preventing situations of this kind that the present Bill has been brought, to make the position clear that the resignation contemplated in articles 101 and 190 are resignations which are voluntary and genuine and not those which have been contrived through the use of undesirable means such as coercion and undue influence. In such cases, the proposed provisions would enable the Presiding Officer to satisfy himself as to the genuineness or the

voluntary nature of the resignation before he accepts the same Through the proposed amendment. the right conferred upon the member by the Constitution is being made really effective and it cannot be taken advantage of by undesirable elements to achieve their ulterior purposes.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for the consideration and acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, when Shri Madhu Limaye was on a point of order you asked the Minister to proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you send any motion about it?

श्री मधु लिमये . क्या आप प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रेज नहीं होने देंगे, इस तरह से तो कार्यवाही नही चलेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not get anything in writing from you. There is nothing before me.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Minister was mumbling something. The Parliament cannot allow any Minister to mumble something and get away with it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion before me. Now, the motion is coming, at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): When we tried to settle this matter on the floor of the House, you did not permit us to do so. Here is my point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You gave this motion just now. I get it just now. It was not before me earlier. I received it just now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make a submission? Although this House cannot turn a man into a woman or a woman into a man. the Speaker of the House has interpreted the rule in such a way that he has created an impression that he can turn a man into a woman and a woman into a man.

MR. SPEAKER: I received the intimation only just now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are asking us to swallow anything, as if the Speaker can do anything. That cannot be accepted by us. (*Interruptions*). The Speaker must appear to be right and he must appear to be just. The Speaker cannot interpret any rule in any manner he likes. This does not mean any lack of good behaviour on our part; it might only mean a lack of objectivity and impartiality on the part of the Chair. It must be put on record..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): जब विधि मंत्री जी अपना बयान दे रहे थे, उसी समय प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर रेज किया गया था । क्या पार्लियामेन्ट में किसी भी समय प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर रेज नही किया जा सकता ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Am I to understand that deliberately you did not listen to the point of order and allowed the Minister of Law to mumble through his speech?

MR. SPEAKER: I had no idea about any point of order. It has come to me in writing only now—it is a regular motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sorry; points of order need not be sent in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. That is a motion under rule 109. He has given a motion under rule 109.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You had allowed the Minister to mumble through.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के ऊपर कोई रिफलेक्शन नहीं करना चाहता हूं, मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर रेज करना चाहता हूं। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, इस में किसी झगड़े की गुंजाइश नहीं है । आप आइटम 15 को देख लीजिये—इस में कहा गया है—

"SHRI H. R. GOKHALE to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

जैसे ही इन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा, मैं खड़ा हो गया... (व्यवधान)...पहले तो प्रस्ताव ही रखना पड़ता है—उस के बाद ही वे भाषण दे सकते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)... इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ... (व्यवधान)... जब इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आ जाता है तो बहस को स्थगित करने का सुझाव दिया जा सकता है, उस के लिये पूर्व नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं होती है । हमेशा आप कहते हैं कि लिख कर दीजिये, हम ने लिख कर भी दिया है, मुझे इस पर दो मिनट कहने दीजिये, हमारे मित्रों को भी सुन लीजिये, उस के बाद आप वोट करायें... (व्यवधान)..

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): You came late; you went outside.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले मुझे कारण तो बताने दीजिए । आप यह कह सकते हैं कि मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात को रखूं, दो मिनट में खत्म करूं, लेकिन मुझे कारण तो बतलाने दीजिये।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Rule 109 does not contemplate a point of order; it should be a motion for adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: When you came, the Minister was already on his legs. When you quoted rule 109, I said that it was not a point of order and that it was a regular motion. Then you gave it, while I was sitting here; you gave it after you come in.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: As soon as I came in, I gave it and that is the procedure. I have always done it and the Chair has accepted it.

MR. SPEAKER: You come back. all of you, running.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Because I know that item 15 was going to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the facts be made known. You raised the question after you come in, and after you resumed your seat in the House. When you had walked out, they started the business. After some time I saw you running into the House You signed it and gave it to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने प्रस्ताव किया था कि कन्सीडरेशन के ऊपर विचार किया जाय और उस के बाद नियम के अनुसार एटएनी स्टेज आफ़ दि बिल— मैं खड़ा हो गया ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him see the precedent. During the debate on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill this was done.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny it. All I say is that under rule 109 there is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : दर्जनों दफ़ा इस पर वोट हुआ है, मैं प्रेसिडेन्ट देने के लिये तैयार हूं

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Why don't you listen? The only objection is this. You told me that I was not listening to the point of order. You said that you wanted to raise the matter under rule 109 and I replied: send it to me. What is wrong about it?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप पर कोई रिफलेक्शन कास्ट नहीं कर रहा हू । मैं आप हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना कर रहा हू—आप एक मिनट कारण सुन लीजिये और मेरी इच्छा है कि मेरे अन्य साथियों को भी सुना जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस को स्थगन कराने के मेरे तीन कारण हैं—पहला—यह प्रस्ताव बिलकुल गैर-जरूरी है, क्योंकि इस विषय के बारे में हमारे संविधान में पूरी व्यवस्था दी गई है, इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव की और इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नही है । दूसरे—इस से भी महत्वपूर्ण सवाल इस समय हमारे सामने रेलो की हड़ताल है । रेल हड़ताल के चलते हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठप्प हो गई है, जिस के लिये हमें समय निकालना है । इसके लिए समय निकालना है 193 के तरह या 184 के तहत आप बिजनेस एडवाईजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाये और इसके लिए समय दिया जाये और उस समय तक इस विवाद को स्थगित रखा जाये ।

तीसरे मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बिल को बिना नोटिस यहां पर पेश किया गया है । ऐसी कौन सी आवश्यकता हुई है कि जब ती दिन बचे हैं, बहुत सारे प्रश्न जिनके ऊपर आपने स्वय कहा जैसे टायर ट्युब्स की शार्टेज, शगर इक्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट—इस तरह की बहुत सारी चीजें है जिनके लिए समय नही निकला है तो फिर इसके लिए कौन सी जरूरत महसूस हुई ? आज अगर इस पर बहस नही होगी, अगर यह पास नही होगा तो कौन सा आसमान टुट जायेगा ? इसलिए मेरे यह तीन कारण है:

(1) इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ;

(2) रेल हड़ताल से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए रूल 184 या 193 के तहत समय निकाला जाये; और

(3) और बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं जिनके ऊपर मौका देना चाहिए और इसको स्थगित रखना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत मैंने भी यह मांग की है कि विधि मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाये । विधि मंत्री संविधान में संशोधन का विधेयक लाये हैं, इस विधेयक को पेश करने के लिए नियमों को स्थगित करना पड़ा और अब इस को पास करने में भी जल्दबाजी की जा रही है । पहले हमारा खयाल था कि यह विधेयक कल आयेगा लेकिन इसको आज ही लिया जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सदन देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको प्रतिबिंबित करने का कारण बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा ? आपने रेलवे की हड़ताल के बारे में हमारा

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया, रेलवे की हड़ताल इस सदन में चर्चा का विषय नहीं बनी और हम इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक को ले रहे हैं जो सर्वथा अनावश्यक है तो फिर इस सदन के बारे में देश की जनता क्या कहेगी ? इस सदन को देश की जनता के दिल की धड़कनों का दर्पण बनना है लेकिन उस चर्चा को सरकार भी टालना चाहती है और उधर जो इतनी बड़ी संख्या में हमारे कांग्रेसी सदस्य जमा हैं उनका इस रेलवे हड़ताल से सारे यातायात के अस्त-व्यस्त होने, हजारों कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किये जाने, देश में गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा होने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वे संविधान में संशोधन कराने पर तुले हुए हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान में संशोधन का मामला इतना सरल मामला नहीं है, इस चर्चा को अभी स्थगित रखा जाये और आप हमें रेलवे की हड़ताल पर किसी भी रूप में बहस करने का मौका दें । बिहार में विधान सभा के सदस्य अपनी इच्छा से त्याग-पत्र दे रहे हैं, जनसंघ के सदस्यों ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिये हैं, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य त्याग-पत्र दे रहे हैं और वह विधेयक लाया जा रहा है जनता को रोकने के लिए कि अपने निर्वाचित लेकिन भ्रष्ट प्रतिनिधियों को इस्तीफा देने के लिए न कहें । इस विधेयक को पेश करने की मंशा ईमानदारी की मंशा नहीं है । इसके लिए सदन का समय नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए । और बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण मसले हैं जिन पर बहस करने की आवश्यकता है । इसलिए आप हमारा प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लीजिए इस विधेयक पर बहस स्थगित कर दीजिए और हमें रेलवे हड़ताल पर बहस करने का मौका दें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Firstly, this House has to find time for the most vital thing of the day, the railway strike. Nothing should stand in the way of discussing the matter inside and outside the House, as far as the railway strike is concerned. Secondly, in regard to this Bill, we have to be given some time to study it at length because it is a decision which is a controversial one. Sir, the question is, Government is very anxious to grant protection to the Congressmen who do not enjoy the confidence of the people any longer. This sort of artificial protection is unwarranted and undesirable. Thirdly, I say that the Government is anxious on the one hand in robbing the time of the House for a purposeless operation and on the other hand depriving an opportunity to the people from expressing their wrath over those sitting opposite to us who can neither make the cake nor can serve the purpose for which they were sent here. I oppose discussion on this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to put it to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a procedural point I want to raise. I want to draw your attention to the fact that some time back when the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code was processed by the Select Committee and has come before the House, a number of amendments were admitted, which were moved on the spur of the moment, by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee. Therefore, that should be taken as a precedent.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir. I want to speak on this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will have to accommodate members from both sides.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In my opinion, this is utterly irrelevant to the dominant situation that prevails in the country. The dominsituation is the complete stoppage of the lifeline of the nation, namely, the railways. Secondly, since it has been urged that there are many matters

claiming higher priority, my submission would be that the Business Advisory Committee should meet urgently to allocate time to the different items on the agenda and the subjects which the members want to bring up. Thirdly, it may well be that since this is a Constitution Amendment Bill, which has got many complexities, it may be referred to a Select Committee; the House may demand that it should be referred to a Select Committee. In which case it may not be possible for the House to dispose of this matter. Therefore, it would stand to reason that this matter is made to stand over and it is not taken up just now.

So, the precise considerations I am urging are that the BAC should be asked to meet urgently to allocate time; secondly, it may well be that this matter will be referred to a Select Committee, in which case there is no point in beginning a discussion at this stage, at the fag end of the session; thirdly, the dominant situation in the country must be discussed before this irrelevant matter is discussed.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): While it is true that in this House all the members have to abide by the rules and conventions, as laid down from time to time, may I submit that the time has come in our country when the rules and conventions of parliamentary procedure need radical re-orientation. Many of our rules and many of our conventions are far out of tune with the reality and the compulsions of the situation. We follow many of the conventions of the British Parliament. I was reading very recently how the British Parliament have been setting up a parliamentary committee from time to time specifically with a view to going into the question of parliamentary procedure and suggest necessary changes. I think the time has come when you Sir, should urgently constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament belonging to all sections, including Independents, to go into this question of parliamentary procedure, to see how far it is in tune with the realities of the situation and how far it meets the political, economic and social compulsions in this country.

The point is, when you said that a particular situation was a continuing affair and, therefore, it could not be discussed, at least some of us felt that we must abide by your ruling. So, we kept quiet. But the fact remains that what we discussed last week was specifically the question of arrest of Mr. George Fernandes and others. At that point of time, the focus of attention was not the strike. Today, we wanted to discuss the strike itself. Now, under the rules, if this motion had come up tomorrow, you would have rightly said that if the matter was so urgent, why was it not brought up yesterday, that is, today.

My only point is that we have been left very much behind in terms of procedures. The Law Minister has said something. The last part of it, several paragraphs, none of us could hear. What he said was lost in the middle of so much of noise and disturbances. None of us could hear anything. He has made reference to Gujarat. I do not know what he said. When the whole country is agitated on the question of railway strike and the impending strike of other Departments, like, the P&T and others, under these circumstances, if tomorrow we were told that the House did not discuss something urgent and important but discussed a measure which could very well have been brought to the House a little later, what are we to say?

There is also before us the Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill which has been sent to the Joint Select Committee. That relates to the question of party defections. If the Government wanted that Bill to go to the Select Committee, I ask

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

and I demand, why is it that this Bill which is equally controversial and equally important should not have been sent to the Select Committee? Moreover, why should the Bill be brought at the fag-end of the Budget session?

I charge the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Government—the Prime Minister is sitting here—I have been finding and watching throughout various sessions that not many Congress Members are present in the House. Often, there is the question of quorum raised. Many of us do not raise the question of quorum frequently or frivolously. But I think, it is wrong that we ignore this question of quorum. Constitutionally, we are obliged to see that the quorum is there. But the quorum is never there on several important occasions. Many of the Congress Members do not remain present in the House. (*Interruptions*) Even if you shout. I will not sit down. I will not sit down until I have completed my arguments.

My point is that these people belonging to the majority party choose to remain absent on days and weeks. Now, at the fag-end of the session such an important Constitution Amendment Bill which involves the dignity of your office, Sir, the independence of your office, is being taken up. Have they consulted you in advance? Have they taken you into confidence? It is only on the basis of their numerical strength, they are bringing forward the Bill at the fag-end of the session to get it passed. If this is how they use their brute majority, it will be very dangerous.

Therefore, on these grounds, I would say that this Bill ought not have come at all. If it was to come, however, it should have come with a proposal to send it to the Select Committee or it should have come up at a more auspicious time, when there was normalcy, not certainly at the time of the railway strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you ask the Law Minister to read it out once again..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He read it out. He had almost finished it when you came here. It is not his fault.

आप को किस ने कहा था कि आप बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह विधेयक कैसे आया । अध्यक्ष जी आप चाहते हैं कि डिबेट पग्पजफुल हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह जस्ट आब्सट्रक्शन है । आप खुद बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में थे, जब यह फैसला किया गया ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Rule 109 has to be read with rule 341. Assuming that they have a right under rule 109 to move for an adjournment of the debate at this stage, it has got to abide by what is provided in rule 341. I wish to submit that we are not scared of the debate. What we protest most vehemently is against this sort of intimidation of the Chair and of the House. They want the affairs of Parliament to be run according to their whims and dictates. That cannot happen. This is one thing that they must understand. We must abide by the Rules of Procedure, by a certain decorum. Assuming that they have a right to move under rule 109, I submit respectfully that we have to abide by the dictates of rule 341 which reads:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate....."

Not only under rule 340 but also under rule 109. Rule 341 covers rule 109 also...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is complete in itself.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Rule 341 reads:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

I submit that this sort of motion that has been brought under rule 109 is nothing but a gross abuse of the rules of the House and, therefore, Sir, under rule 341, either you may forthwith put the question or decline to propose the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. Here, in this, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has not mentioned anything. He has only said that he wishes to move a motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 109.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee has mentioned that the House be adjourned Everything is being done in haste

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Sir, nobody has spoken from my party.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing. It is all just an obstruction. The motion moved by Mr. Madhu Limaye is that the debate be adjourned I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Now, I will put the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye because all the others are identical.

Now, the question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 21] **[13.55 hrs.**

AYES

Banerjee Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya. Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri Shri Tridib
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Huda, Shri Noorul
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Muruganantham, Shri S.A.
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Ramkanwar Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma Shri Phool Chand
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahemad

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamraj Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffer Shareif, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappali, Shri Ramachandran
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, hri K. C.
Paoki Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri, P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sami, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S C.
Sankata Prasad. Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahanawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma. Shri R. N.
Sharma. Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Prof
Shetty, Shri K. K
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Sundar Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan. Shri R. V.
Swamy. Shri Sidrameshwar
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bahl Mani
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes : 41

Noes : 228

The motion was negatived

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got another motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not permissible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 340

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which is not relevant, Sir? Please read my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is out of order; this is not relevant here If you go on like that there will be no

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Kumari Maniben Patel. Reddi, H. K. L. Bhagat and Sidram

NOES: Sarvashri P. Antony Reddy.

[Shri Samar Guha]

end to it. I am sorry; I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already given you written notice. I want to move it, Sir. You can ask the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What for am I here? I have disallowed it.

Now, regarding Amendments, Shri Daga has given an amendment—No. 1. He is not here. Shri Vajpayee has given an amendment—No. 13.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:—

(1) Shri R V. Bade
(2) Shri S. M. Banerjee
(3) Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar
(4) Shri Madhu Dandavate
(5) Shri H. R. Gokhale
(6) Shri P. G. Mavalankar
(7) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta
(8) Shri M. S. Purty
(9) Shri Phool Chand Verma
(10) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

and 5 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the next session.

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (13).

MR. SPEAKER: This will be discussed along with the main consideration motion. Now Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) Sir, I rise on a point of order. Yesterday's List of Business mentions the item 'Coal Mines (Conservation and Development), Bill'. Now instead of continuing that, we have been asked to take up the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill In that Bill regarding Coal Mines (Conservation and Development), one or two Members have already participated I have got certain notes prepared for participation in that Bill in the course of the day. But without consulting the House, without informing us yesterday, certain changes have been made in the Order Paper. Instead of that Bill, the Constitution Amendment Bill is taken up now. What does it mean? Does it not mean that in a conspiratorial manner, a sort of attempt is being made to scuttle the discussion? Instead of the discussion on Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill we will have to discuss the Constitution Amendment Bill for the whole of today. We have to devote ourselvs to a study of the various implications of the Constitution Amendment Bill, because, various Constitutional principles are involved, namely, Referendum, Recall and all that. We have to follow the procedure being followed in other countries When there is resignation what is the procedure adopted? What is the practice in other countries? All that we have got to study We have to follow all these things.

[Shri Samar Guha]

14.00 hrs.

What are the provisions in the Constitution of the country? We tried to get acquainted ourselves with all the informations. But, suddenly, without informing us and the House, in an unholy manner and in a conspiratorial manner, the order has been changed and suddenly, the Government, with a sheer majority—brute majority—wants to thrust this Bill on us and to get it passed in an unholy manner and I use the word in an intriguing manner.

There has already been a demand that is going on for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly. When a situation is developing in this country, without informing us to get ourselves prepared, they put forth all the arguments and they want this bill to be passed in an unholy manner and to pass it surreptitiously. They are terribly afraid of the principle, they are terribly afraid of the ethics and they have lost the morality and they have lost the sense of morality and they want to use the danda and they have arrested thousands of workers. They are calling the Territorial Army; they are calling the B.S.F., they are calling the Security Forces and they are going to let lose the santanical rule and they are going to use the satanical principle on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha there is no point of order. You are making a speech. Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to draw your attention to the change in the order paper

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am dealing with his point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has not covered all the points.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Shri Guha asked why this Bill was taken up I made it clear in the Business Advisory Committee the other day specifically that these two amendments, one after another, will be taken up. In today's order paper, that has been fixed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a lie.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a lie. You go into the records. You deliberately told the Business Advisory Committee but you did not make a request that it will come up on the 8th. We cannot permit it that way. It must come in its own order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the adjournment motion was disposed of, you asked my hon. friend from Bihar, I forget his name, to speak. He was already on his legs. Anyway, since you have given your ruling, we accept it with a pinch of salt. The question is this. We now find Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Bill first and we are disposing this Bill first and then Thirtyfourth amendment Bill comes up. This is something surprising. We want to move an amendment. I read the papers very carefully.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very clear that this will be Constitution Amendment Number Thirtyfive.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I would request you to allow the amendment to be moved. He was speaking on the Thirty-fifth Amendment Bill which does not exist in the country. What are we discussing? Where is Thirty-fourth Amendment Bill? How can Thirtyfifth Amendment Bill come? Are we discussing Thirty-fourth or Thirtyfifth Amendment Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: That already was before the House the other day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE My point of order is that it is not before the

House. We are discussing 35th amendment which is going to be numbered as 33rd. You cannot even number it correctly.

MR. SPEAKER: That point was raised the other day when he moved for leave and he took it back saying that he will move the amendment along with the Bill and it should be numbered as 34 and the House had agreed to that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है । पहले मैं अपने पायंट आफ़ आर्डर का आधार बताता हूं । आप इस पर क्लीयर रूलिंग दीजिए ।

यह कल की रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट आफ़ बिजिनेस है । आप उस के आइटम 13 को देखिये :

"Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya to move that the Bill to provide for the conservation of coal and development of coal mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

(Amendments printed on separate lists to be moved)

Also to move that the Bill be passed.

अब आप बुलिटेन-पार्ट 1 को देखिये, जिसके आइटम 12 पर कहा गया है :

"The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill, 1974 Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill was resumed Shri Damodar Pandey continued his speech His speech was not concluded

The discussion on the Bill was not concluded.

8.30 P.M.

मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि जब एक मामला—कोल माइन्ज (कनजरवेशन एंड डेवेलपमेंट) बिल, 1974—सदन के सामने है, तो जब तक नियम 109 के तहत एक मोशन पास नहीं किया जाता है क्या उस मामले पर जो विवाद चल रहा है, उसको स्थगित किया जाये, तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने का आप का भी अधिकार नहीं है ।

जहां तक आर्डर आफ़ बिजिनेस का सम्बन्ध है, आप नियम 31(1) को देखिये:

"31(1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member."

यह लिस्ट तैयार करते समय, जो अनफ़िनिश्ड बिजिनेस, लेजिस्लेटिव बिजिनेस है, वह सब से पहले आना चाहिए । अगर मंत्री महोदय बुद्धिमानी से काम लेते, तो वह नियम 109 के तहत कान्टिजेन्सी नोटिस दे सकते थे कि इस बिल पर जो बहस चल रही है, उसको स्थगित किय जाये । चूंकि ऐसा नही किया गया है, इसलिए श्री गोखले के प्रस्ताव पर बहस बिल्कुल इर्रेगुलर और प्रोसीजरली ग़लत है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस लिस्ट आफ़ बिजिनेस को एमेंड कीजिए । श्री मालवीय बैठे हुए हैं । उनके बिल को लिया जाये और श्री दामोदर पांडे अपना भाषण जारी रखें । अगर श्री रघुरामैया या प्रधान मंत्री उस बिल पर चर्चा को स्थगित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव रखना चाहते है, तो वे रख सकते हैं । उस के बाद ही श्री गोखले का प्रस्ताव आ सकता है ।

मै आप के दफ़्तर की गरिमा की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मै आप के दफ्तर की गरिमा की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू—हो सकता है यह इनएडवर्टेन्टली गल्ती से हुआ है । मैं उन के बोनाफाडि पर सन्दे

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

नहीं करता—लेकिन चूंकि आप का ध्यान इस गलती की ओर खींचा गया है .....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for Government to arrange the business. The list of official business is prepared by them.

श्री मधु लिमये : चंकि आप का ध्यान इस गलती की ओर खींचा गया है, इसलिये इस गलती को सुधारना चाहिये, वरना, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के कार्यालय के बारे में लोगों को आक्षेप करने का मौका मिलेगा। मैं नही चाहता कि आप का कार्यालय इस सदन में विवाद का विषय बने।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall ask the hon. Minister to explain. Why should I come in? My office does not come into this picture.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The hon. Minister should have moved a motion for adjournment of the debate on the Coal Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: They send the official business to us and we put it on the Order Paper.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It has been the practice, so far as I know, for the last fifteen or twenty years that when a special business is set down on a particular day, as has been the convention earlier, on that day, we put only that business first and only when that is over, the other items of business are taken up. This has been the practice all these years.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Unless there is a motion before the House, it cannot be done.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही थी, आज उस की स्थिति क्या है ? ....

श्री मधु लिमये : आज हवा में उड़ गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कोई प्रक्रिया है या नहीं : क्या आप आर्डर पेपर सरकार की राय से बनायेंगे, क्या इसमें सरकार डिक्टेट करेगी कि आर्डर-पेपर क्या होना चाहिये ?

MR. SPEAKER: Official business arranged by them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल रात जब बैठक स्थगित हुई तब भी यह कहा गया था कि श्री पाण्डे अपनी स्पीच जारी रखेंगे—पाण्डे जी कहा है ? क्या वह विधेयक त्रिशंकु की तरह बीच में ही लटकता रहेगा ? सदन के सामने कोई मोशन आना चाहिये कि हम चर्चा को स्थगित कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that bulletin and I find that it is already announced Item 7 of that bulletin reads:

"Consideration and passing of the following Bills on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1974:

(i) The Constitution (Thirty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1974,

(ii) The Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974.".

And the day for their discussion has been fixed also. It is upto Government to arrange their business; they have their own arrangement of business.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We are not questioning the right of the Government to have these Bills discussed today. We only want that the Bill which was not concluded yesterday at 8.30 p.m. and which is a continuing business should first be taken up

and discussed and then only the discussion on these Constitution (Amendment) Bills can be taken up. If without discussing that pending Bill they want to interrupt it and take up some other business, they have to bring forward a motion for adjourning the debate on that Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, many Bills are put down on the Order Paper so that if time is saved on the earlier Bills, the other Bills can be taken up for discussion. But so far as these Bills are concerned, these have been specially mentioned for discussion on the 8th May, 1974.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is a question of procedure. The hon Minister should have moved a formal motion for adjournment of the discussion on the Coal Bill, and then only they should have proceeded with this Bill.

MR SPEAKER: As I see it, in this Bulletin, the hon. Minister has already said that these Bills are set down for discussion today

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आर्डर-पेपर को सरकार के हिसाब से मत बनाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसे एनाउन्स हुआ था वैसे ही आया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एनाउन्स इस तरह से हुआ था कि कोयले का बिल कल खत्म हो जायेगा, लेकिन कल खत्म नहीं हुआ, तो अब उस को हवा में लटकाया नहीं जा सकता । सरकार को इस तरह से मैनेज करना चाहिये था कि कल ही वह बिल खत्म हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन अब जब कि खत्म नहीं हुआ है तो पहले उस को लीजिये, इस चर्चा को स्थगित कर दीजिये, हम इस का विरोध करते है हमें बोलने का मौका दीजिये ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): On a point of order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The announcement was made that this would be taken up on the 8th. I concede that I am on the procedure. But no priority or order of business was fixed then. Before it is taken up, Government should move a motion for postponement of the motion which was under discussion yesterday which was not completed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is downright dishonesty.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this bulletin is concerned, it is before us We normally set the business as is sent by them. Since the point was raised by you, I have tried to know what is the procedure Actually, I am not aware as to what should be the procedure But as it is already announced the proper stage for you would have been on that day

SHRI SEZHIYAN: On that day we could not have foreseen that no pending business would be there. How could it be raised then?

MR. SPEAKER I quite appreciate the point raised by you. So far as the office of the Speaker or we are concerned, we set the business as the Government send it in the order in which they send it. We have been following it in the past. Under the rules:

> "On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that, business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, may determine:
>
> "Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation".

Now, no objection was raised to it when it came.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no, Sir. When was the business announced?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the office of the Speaker is concerned, the Secretary-General 'shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may after consultation with other Leader of the House, determine'.

We had a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. He announced this in the House and no objection came.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no Sir; where was the opportunity for objection?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Business Advisory Committee only allots time. Last Friday, he made the announcement that on the 8th this Constitution (Amendment) Bill would be taken up. We are not objecting to that....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me correct him about what happened in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I would advise you this; to be on the safe side, we will have to consider this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Deliberately dishonest, breach of faith.

MR. SPEAKER: To be on the safe side because of uncertainty in this matter, I would say this. Normally, we accept the business as it comes from the Government. But in view of this, I think the Minister can move a motion. Let the procedure be set right. He can ask for adjournment of the debate under rule 109 on Bills between 17 and 19.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is no need for adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, some way has to be found. It has to be corrected, and on both these Bills, you can move—

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, on a point of order, *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that we will have to consider, as a matter of procedure, the rectification of something. But for the time being,—not for the future, because there is some difficulty in respect of the rule —I only advised that he may move that on this Bill and the other Bill the discussion may be adjourned and then we will take them up. He can move that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: In defence to your wishes,—I have agreed to your wishes —I have asked them to come out with that rectification. After all, do not take it as a question of prestige. He will be moving.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly give it to me in writing—on both these Bills.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Rule 109 does not apply in this case.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: This should have been taken up before Mr. Gokhale made his speech. After he made his speec and the House has over-ruled th motion under rule 109 for adjournment, how can this be postponed? Under rule 109, you have over-ruled the motion for adjournment of the debate. After all, how can you have another motion under rule 109? Any objection to this should have been taken before Mr. Gokhale started his speech. After he made his speech, how can a motion under rule 109 come again? This House has rejected the motion for adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am on a point of order. Please listen to my point of order before he proceeds.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: We beg of you to consider our point. There is now no Bill before the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Because of your observations, I suggested that the debate on the items which had come earlier—Nos. 17 and 19—may be adjourned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is completely wrong procedure and I am raising a point of order arising from the observations of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I shall give my ruling that the Bills will come in the order in which they are there. I said so in deference to your wishes, in view of certain suggestions made. Now, he is going to request that those two Bills about which you say that they should have come earlier, be postponed. This is what you said from this side. I agreed to your suggestion so that the House might proceed with further business. If you say: no, there is difficulty, the original order of business stands.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That cannot be.

MR. SPEAKER: It is according to your wishes I have no set procedure for this You expressed a wish and I said: let a request for the adjournment of the debate on items 17 and 19 be made. If you do not agree to that, Mr. Gokhale will proceed with his Bills.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I want to make one submission. When the motion for the adjournment of this Bill was made, after some discussion it was actually put to vote and the House actually divided on that issue. The House decided that the Constitution Amendment Bill would not be postponed but would be taken into consideration. Therefore it is a decision of the House that the Bill should be taken into consideration..(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you that it is definitely a decision of the House, as pointed out by Mr. Gokhale. In deference to the wishes expressed here purely in regard to procedural matters about the Bills pending from last evening, I said that the Minister might request for postponement. If you do not agree to that, there is no other procedure.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I point out that this is done every day. Supposing a motion under rule 193 is put down at a particular time, we do not move for postponement of the discussion on a partially discussed Bill. Invariably this has been the practice whether it is a Constitutional amendment or a motion under 193 or any other motion. When the time set down for a particular matter comes up, we go on with that matter and do not move a formal motion that the partially discussed Bill or amendment be postponed. It has been the practice of the House. There are going to be great difficulties if we go on making formal motions like that; you will be a starting a new procedure.

Nevertheless, I am in the hands of the Chair and if the Chair askes me I shall move a motion. In view of the observations of the Chair, I request that further discussion on the partially discussed Bills be postponed until such time as that the Constitutional Amendments are adopted, as put in the Order Paper today.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House agree with the request made by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah that discussion in respect of Item Nos. 17 and 19 may be postponed?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So it is agreed to.

There is no procedure or any rule on it. This is an uncertain position and you have expressed certain views. I tried to see whether the Minister can make a request. He has made a request and this has been agreed to by the majority of the House. If you go by rule, there is no rule. I will just ask the Minister to go ahead with his Bill. There is no rule on it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह रिजेक्ट का फार्म क्या है ? यह किस रूल के अन्तर्गत आता है ? अगर यह मोशन नहीं है, तो वोट लेने का क्या मतलब है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He sas said it There is no rule on it. You have expressed a desire. I put it before the House and it has agreed to it. If you go by rule, there is no rule. I have already allowed discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill. The House has given its decision.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Where is the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is the rule?

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a request.

If you go by rule, there is no rule. The discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill will proceed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Have you been pleased to allow a motion under Rule 109 with regard to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: We are already discussing it. We are seized of the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Has any ruling being given on the motion under Rule 109?

MR. SPEAKER: No motion under Rule 109 on this Constitution Amendment Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the present position with regard to what was done by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, either a request or a motion? Has it been accepted?

MR. SPEAKER: When you raised this objection, I saw whether there was any procedure, but I did not find anything. In deference to your wishes, since we have no procedure, I requested him to rectify it In deference to your wishes, he made a request. If you go by rule, I do not find any rule. I have to accept the business of the Government as arranged. The House has already accepted it. I cannot go against the wishes of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly see the last page of today's Order Paper which arranges the legislative business Item No. 15 is the 35th Constitution Amendment Bill and Item No. 16 is the 34th Constitution Amendment Bill. Now, Item No. 17 is very interesting; it is 'further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K D. Malaviya'.

MR. SPEAKER: Only after the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What was decided was only that on the 8th these two Constitution (Amendment) Bills would be coming.

MR. SPEAKER: They were specially fixed for today So, Mr. Chatterjee may proceed with his speech

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye for quite some time on a point of order. We are considering just now a point of order raised by the hon'ble Member Shri Samar Guha. Everyone, including the Chair, if I may be permitted to say so, as digressing from the point of order that has been raised by the hon'ble Member. The point of order raised by him is a basic one, how the order paper of today was settled and whether it was settled in accordance with rule 25 There must be some rule for the settlement of the order paper. Was the order paper settled according to the Rules of Procedure? Sir, you have been pleased to read rule 25. Under that rule, the business of the House is settled by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House. That is the way in which the business can be settled What we would like to ask is whether such a consultation had taken place between you and the Leader of the House?

MR SPEAKER: The Leader of the House is represented by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs I do not see the Leader of the House every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Otherwise, I would suggest that you take that rule off....(Interruptions) I would be prepared, if it is your pleasure, that this rule should be taken out, because it does not work in practice. It is one point of view. For all practical purposes, with all respect to the Leader of the House, it seems that there is no need for any such rule here because no consultation takes place (*Interruptions*) I have to say what I think proper If no such consultation has taken place, then should not the Chair choose to say to us why this irregular procedure was adopted in settling the business? Because, it is not only a question of consultation taking place between you and the Leader of the House, for a particular thing was already under discussion, and you have jumped from that discussion to something els. Now a request has been made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. That request has no status under the Rules of Procedure. That request has no value... (Interruptions) Sir, even when I am trying to make submission under the rules, I am prevented. If you are pleased to say that this is a matter which ought to be considered, then, is it not very fantastically irregular that the matter which is not on the order paper today, which is not being discussed, is sought to be postponed, because of the request of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Because you all expressed such a wish.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the request of the hon. Minister has some logic, then the speech of the hon. Law Minister should be expunged....(Interruptions) Then, it must be deemed by the Chair not to have taken place at all, not to have been made, because we have been discussing in a sense what has been forced upon us, namely, the speech of the hon Law Minister. So long as the speech of the hon'ble Law Minister remains in the proceedings, there cannot be any jump from that backwards to a certain position and, then, say to the House that we postpone the discussion on that How is that logical?

Then, it is utterly incorrect and mischievously misleading to say that we had decided in the B.A.C. that we would take up this Bill on this day We had emphatically told the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affair that we will not be prepared to take it up on his day. So, we are not backing out from anything.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I did not at all refer to any decision in the B.A.C. I announced on Friday that this business will set down and taken up on the 8th.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

The request that I made was out of respect for the Chair. Otherwise, I am personally convinced that this practice that the House has been following for the last 20 years is the correct practice that, when a matter is set down for a certain hour or for a certain day, that matter is taken up accordingly. Even about the 193 Discussion, very ofen, while the matter is going on, the Speaker announces that we take it up at 4 O' Clock or 5 O'Clock. We have always agreed to take it up at 4 O'Clock or 5 O'Clock, stopping all other business. This has been the practice going on Therefore, there is nothing new in this. If I have made a request, it is only out of respect of the Chair. I am convinced that the procedure that was followed was correct.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very grateful and I appreciate what the Minister has said. In spite of the fact that I was very clear about it, that the business as the Parliamentary Affairs Department sends we arrange in the order, that practice has been there, and certain views were expressed by Mr. Sezhiyan, Mr. Vajpayee and others, as to under what rule to do—I did not find any procedure—I thought, if it is only for this that the House is not proceeding with the business, I could ask the Minister to postpone this discussion and then we will set some procedure for that. In deference to their wishes—I respected their wishes and the Minister respected my wishes—now that he has done it, the same gentlemen who advised me to do that get up and they want to oppose it. I really do not appreciate that. This is already mentioned in the Bulletin. It was mentioned in the House The House had agreed to it that this will go like that. Because the House had agreed to that, there is no question of any discussion between the Leader of the House and myself The House itself had agreed to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No more points of order. I am not allowing any more obstructions. I am not allowing any more points of order. These are just obstructions; They are dilatory Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What are we discussing? (Interruptions). What is the amendment?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is very clear. The Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill related to the defections. I have made it very clear. This is always done.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister said in the House that he will move an amendment. I agreed to that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . मंत्री महोदय को कहिये कि उन्होंने जो बोला उसको पूरा नही बता सकते है तो थोडा सा तो बता दे । कैसे पता चले कि बिल पेश करते हुए उन्होंने क्या कहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already spoken. There is no rule under which I can ask him to speak again.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. The House would like to know when the voting will take place. I suggest that the voting on the motion for consideration may take place at 5.00 p.m.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER: I have already called Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. No more point of order.

14.46 hrs.

(Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will hear every one of you, but one at a time. I will hear Mr. Banerjee. ((*Interruptions*). I do not belong to anybody I belong to the whole House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has been mentioned here that this is the 'Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill'. I wanted a copy of that. I sent a man from here. But that is not available at all. (Interruptions). Thirty-fifth Amendment Bill cannot be discussed before Thirty-fourth Amendment Bill. This is wrong.

Secondly, Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that at 5.00 p.m. there will be voting. Four hours have been allotted for the First Reading. How can they curtail that time? The Prime Minister cannot assume to herself the powers of Speaker. There is still democracy. There may not be democracy after 10th May....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point was only this when the time for the First Reading has been definitely fixed, it cannot be curtailed by any one. Voting cannot take place at 5.00 p.m. At 5.00 p.m the debate on this should be adjourned to discuss the railway strike. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let me deal with the point of order that has been raised. I will hear every one of you because if I do not hear, it takes more time. Therefore, the best thing is to hear and dispose it of.

I would only make one little request. Please do not go on the assumption that the man sitting in the Chair is a dunce. Therefore, do not use more words than necessary. When you have made the point, you have made the point.

Shri Banerjee has made two points. His first objection was that we are discussing a non-existent Bill. Is that your point? That is what he said. As far as I am concerned, this is the Constitution (Thirty-fifth) Amendment Bill that we are discussing now. Whatever happens after that, the House is at liberty to regularise it I saw an amendment in the name of the Law Minister to regularise the number . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But before that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before that we go on with this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it not an absurdity in nomenclature?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But this House is supreme. You can regularise anything .. (*Interruptions*). When that stage comes, the House is at liberty to refuse to regularise it; .. (*Interruptions*). Please do not raise it any more.

No. 2. I do not know (*Interruptions*). Why do you get excited? I am telling you that I am not such a dunce.

The second point that he has raised was that there is an announcement. I do not know what was announced in all this confusion. There might have been an announcement that the voting will be at 5 O'Clock. That is what he is objecting to. It is customary that the Members should know by what time the Bill should be considered and passed because it is a Constitution Amendment Bill and it requires a specific majority. Without that it cannot be passed. Therefore, the Members should be in the know. But I see that four hours have been allotted for this Bill and I also am aware that the business of the House cannot be varied unless the House so decides. Therefore, I think, let us for the moment go on with the debate. After

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some time, then the House may decide. I will put it to the House and take the sense as to by what time we shall take up the consideration, and every one of you will be informed about it. Let us not go into that at this stage, because it will only create more confusion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point of order is regarding the statement that has been made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs which is not only....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which statement?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first statement about the business of the day. He has made two observations. No. 1—the hon. Minister said that it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I did not at all say that. I made no reference to any decision of the committee. I only referred to my statement therein.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear you also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister is on record as saying that it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that the Constitution Amendment Bill—the naming I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not be long-winded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are discussing an absurdity. There is no name....

MR .DEPUTY-SPEAKER What is your point?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The point is, he says that it should be taken up on Wednesday. This is a misleading statement for three reasons. No. 1. All the other members who were present in the B.A.C.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did not agree with him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is on record that he said that. That is the latest statement.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the order of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The other members contested the observation that has been made by the hon. Minister who said that it was decided. That is number one. Number two is this. Even if it is accepted that he made a suggestion that the Constitution Amendment Bill should be taken up on Wednesday, my point is this. Two hours were allotted for the Coal Mines Bill. Even those two hours are available still. After those two hours are exhausted, then you can take this up. The hon. Minister has not said on Friday about this. He has not made a statement that on Wednesday the Constitution (Amendment) Bill would be taken up before the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. But, Sir, Bulletin Part II which was circulated on Friday, May 3, 1974 says like this. There is no mention about this. It first says about the sitting of Lok Sabha on Saturday, the 4th May, 1974 and what are the functions of that sitting. It is item No. 1717. The next item says about the Government Business for the week commencing the 7th May, 1974. Item No. 1719 says about the allocation of time to Government Legislative and other business. Misleading statement is made by the hon. Minister Nowhere has this been stated that this Constitution Amendment Bill would be taken up first on Wednesday. prior to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. Something may be in the mind of the hon. Minister. But that was not there in the printed Bulletin circulated to us. Many undesirable things are being done; I don't know whether he has

managed to get overnight another bulletin printed. But this is the bulletin which has been circulated to us. Therefore the statement made by the hon. Minister is misleading, wrong, and not factual. Therefore, this cannot be taken up today. This cannot have precedence over the other Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I have understood you. Your first point is, you dispute what the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has stated. You say, it did not happen in the Business Advisory Committee I would like to bring to your notice that each and every report of the Business Advisory Committee is brought before the House by the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs in the form of a Motion before the House. The House adopts that Motion Therefore, it is not important as to what the Business Advisory Committee has said or not said. Once the House has adopted a motion, then it becomes the decision of the House

Secondly, I find this from the Bulletin of the 3rd May. It says:

> "The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced in the House today that Government business for the week commencing Tuesday, the 7th May, 1974 would consist of—'

There, item No. 7 says:

> "Consideration and passing of the following Bills on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1974:—
>
> (i) The Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1974
>
> (ii) The Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974."

So, he has made this announcement. You know the practice. Whenever he makes a statement regarding the business for the next week, it is open to you at that stage to say this should be there, this should not be there, this should be added, that should not be added, and so on and so forth.

15.00 hrs.

After all the discussion, the House gives its consent. Will the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs kindly listen to me?

This is the practice. After he has made an announcement, he takes the consent of the House and, therefore, it is assumed that the House has given its consent.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No consent is taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Normally, that is the convention. You are at liberty to bring or to suggest other things also. That is also discussed in the House. This is the convention It may not be the rule. As I said on more than one occasion—today, Shri Mavalankar also made this point—in an emerging situation, our rules have become a little outmoded. Here also I do not accept that because something has happened and therefore it must go on. I do not subscribe to that.

If something that is adequate at one particular time is no longer adequate now, we must have a fresh look into it. But, then it will need some other consideration. I would request the Member that since this was done with a responsibility, let us go on with it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The third point that is contingent to my second point is this Three hours were allotted for the bill on Conservation of Coal and Development of Coalmines. On Wednesday it was taken up.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall come to that point.

In the absence of specific rules.... I think that the Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs should be the most

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interested people. It is your baby and not the baby of Shri Gokhale at the moment.

Now, in the absence of specific rules, this House has also been conducted on conventions and we have accepted it. I am satisfied myself. I would now draw your attention to the Order Paper of to-day. Look at item No. 19. Why has this happened? I can quote many instances. I cannot lay my hands readily now. This has been the practice; it is Government's business. If they do not want to press a particular Bill and give priority to it, they can give priority to some other Bill. It is altogether their business.

In this particular instance, they do not want to give so much priority to the bill which is under discussion as the one to which they want to discuss now.

The question which you raised to-day, to me, appears to have a certain amount of cogency in it—I would not say 'validity', I would not use that word. Here again, it is an emerging situation. It shows how our rules are inadequate. Apart from the rules, there have been so many occasions, so many instances in the past, that this sort of thing has been done. I cannot give you instances rightaway. But, if you want, I can give them later. Therefore, for this, we should have a fresh look at these rules. Do not press this at the moment. Now let us go on with it.

We have had enough discussion. The Speaker, for three hours was wrestling with you all. I am not as strong as he is—he is a much bigger man

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have to meet that. We are not going to leave it as it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, have a sense of humour. I say that the Speaker was wrestling with the House for almost two hours. He is a much bigger man, bigger in bulk though I do not know whether stronger.

Therefore, let us go on with it. Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to ask two things. While referring to Shri Banerjee's points of order, you admitted that the thing was non-existent, and that the House should regularise it. But when a particular matter is raised and the attention of the Chair is invited to such an irregularity that has taken place, should we not go in for removing the irregularity and then start with the debate? Secondly, the Law Minister should read out his statement again, which he had read in the beginning for the consideration of this Bill. I make this request, because we were not able to hear it at all Would you, therefore, ask him to read it again so that we may be able to advance our arguments better and even meet his points. Please ask him to repeat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There can be two kinds of irregularities. If it is a wilful irregularity the House should take serious notice of it. If it is an inadvertant irregularity the House should regularise it. The other submission seems to be legitimate but I will leave it to the good sense of the Minister himself. Today has been a very unusual day. Therefore, let us not stand on prestige. If Members have not heard you they find it difficult to reply and contribute in the debate. Therefore, if we do not stand on prestige and since it is an unusual day I leave it to your good sense if you could acquaint the Members with what you have said.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, the Bill has already been moved for consideration. If you so desire I do not mind reading the speech again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do it again.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I can understand they want to hear only. For the sake of formality I am reading it again. The Bill has already been moved.

This Bill seeks to amend articles 101 and 190, which respectively deal *inter alia* with the right of a member of either House of Parliament or a member of a House of the Legislature of a State to resign his seat.

Under these articles, a member may resign his seat by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be. Experience in the recent past has indicated the necessity for amending these articles to obviate certain unintended consequences which have ensued in the working of these provisions. Resignation, it is needless to say, is intended to be a voluntary act and what is sought to be covered by articles 101 and 190 is a resignation which is genuine and voluntary. But, in some cases it is found that members are made to submit resignations which may appear to come within the purview of articles 101, or as the case may be, article 190, but which, in fact, have been the result of pressures, not excluding physical violence, exerted to coerce a member to resign In other words, acts of coercion, duress, undue influence and other kinds of blandishments are resorted to, to bring about the resignation of a member, who under such pressure and compelled by the atmosphere of violence, is forced to tender his resignation. Obviously, it would be a misnomer to call such an act on the part of a member a resignation.

As the provisons presently stand in the Constitution, the Presiding Officer has no other alternative but to act on the resignation.

It is with a view to preventing situations of this kind that the present Bill has been brought to make the position clear that the resignation contemplated in articles 101 and 190 are resignations which are voluntary and genuine and not those which have been contrived through the use of undesirable means such as coercion and undue influence. In such cases, the proposed provision would enable the Presiding Officer to satisfy himself as to the genuineness or the voluntary nature of the resignation before he accepts the same. Through the proposed amendment, the right conferred upon the member by the Constitution is being made really effective and it cannot be taken advantage of by undesirable elements to achieve their ulterior purposes.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for the consideration and acceptance of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, only two days are left for our Session and I want to know from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that under provisions of our Rules and Procedures, and all that I have given a notice of motion urging the Speaker that this House should be extended by at least one week so that during the development of railway strike the Memebrs of Parliament will be able to exert themselves for the settlement of the strike I want to know what has happened to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No Not now. It may be taken note of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You tell him to make a statement today. At least use your good offices to see that at the proper moment he makes a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made his observation. It is on record. The hon. Minister has heard him: I have heard him and everybody else also has heard him.

Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is very unfortunate that this morning the Chair was not able to accept an adjournment motion for the purpose of discussing admittedly a matter of very great public importance which is

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going to affect the very economy of this country. But the rules of this House were suspended for the purpose of allowing the discussion of a Bill like this which according to us is a ridiculous exercise in legislative formality. Only three days are left for this session to end, and we have completed more than half of the day today and only two days are left for the session to end. When so many important problems are waiting to be tackled and discussed, it is regrettable that the time of this House and public money are being wasted on discussing Bills like this, which I submit if passed would be a blot on the statute-book of any civilised country, which has a parliamentary system of Government.

It seems that the ruling party, being aware of the fact that during the months to come they will face great inconvenience and it will not be an easy period for them, want to provide a constitutional shield to the Members of the Parliament or the Members of the Legislature belonging to the ruling party, and more unfortunately by bringing forward a legislation which brings in the Speakers or the presiding officer of the various Legislatures into the vertex of controversy and which is going to result in these offices being misutilised for the purpose of providing a constitutional shield to the erring members of the ruling party. Since they cannot now face the wrath of the people, they have brought forward this measure with that object at the fag end of this session, and they want to utilise their brute majority to steamroller through Parliament this atrocious legislative measure.

This Bill is a glaring example of how a Government which finds itself alienated from the people can seek to perpetuate its rule and hegemony by taking advantage of its temporary mandate from the people. And what is the process utilised? It is that of fiddling with the Constitution of this country which is an organic and a basic document for running the administration of the country and to bring about the welfare of the people. Now, the Constitution has become a plaything for the ruling party. When this Government or the ruling party brought forward before Parliament proposals for amendment of the Constitution which sought to amend those provisions of the Constitution which we thought were standing in the way of the progress of the people or which were creating a blockade in the path of achieving the urges and aspirations of the people we suppported those measures fully. But we find that this is a measure which has not been brought for the benefit of the people but it is being brought forward for the benefit of the ruling party. Let them bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill for doing away with article 22 which provide for preventive detention law, or let them bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill which does away with private ownership of the means of production, and we shall stand by their side and support them wholeheartedly. But we find that that is not the object for which this streamroller majority is being utilised.

So, we are opposed to this measure. We charge that this is politically motivated. This is morally suspect. From the point of view of democratic norms, we say that this is nothing but a declaration of war on the common people of this country and an attempt to try to muzzle their voice.

If you see the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill you will find that Government have stated that in the recent past there have been certain alleged instances where coercive measures have been resorted to for compelling Members of Assemblies etc. to resign, and the hon. Minister also has in his speech stated that pressures are being put on them, and in some cases, even physical pressures.

Not in all cases. In some cases, there may have been physical pressure put for the purpose of tendering re-

signation But that is the only reason put forward in support of this Bill. Democracy, we know, is a particular system of Government which is of the people, for the people and by the people Now, what are the rights of the common people of this country? Whenever they find that the government which has come into power by holding out, doling out, promises, a string of promises which they do not carry out or which are not even intended to be carried out, continues in that fashion, what do they do? Does the Constitution make any provision as to the rights of the people of this country vis-a-vis their elected represen atives? There is no provision for recall, there is no provision for holding a referendum, there is not even a provision for an opinion poll which may have some consequences Nothing has been provided What is to be done? What are the people to do when this Government which has failed to keep up its promises which knew at the time when the promises were given that they were not meant to be carried out and thereby created hopes, thereby tried to win over the people s sympathy and support and finds itself unable to deliver the goods? What are they to do when the Government instead of looking after the common people's interests the working classes interests and the interests of the downtrodden in this country surrender to the blackmarketeers mononolists and vested interests? I know the usual answer of the Government will be that they will have to wait for five years because after five years they will get a chance of charging the Government therefore let them wait as dumb spectators for five years taking a chance of an election being held And in the new process, *modus operandi* of holding elections that is found in the country that you are applying in this country the people are losing faith also in the ordinary democratic process of holding elections But in the atmosphere of prevading gloom, organised corruption and unsympathetic administration and acute economic crisis and distress in the country, does the ruling party want that the people of this country will have to only dumb spectators and will have to suffer in mute agony? Will they not rise, are they not entitled to make demands and assert their rights that this Government must create conditions and must provide them with basic normal human facilities so that they can live a decent life?

In the course of the exercise of such rights, if the people of this country demand the resignation of a particular member of a particular legislature because such a member is an inefficient member or is part of a corrupt hierachy or corrupt administration and therefore should not continue, and if that demand is heeded will it be treated as a coercive process? If the member or Minister realise that he has not been able to discharge his duties and functions properly and cannot deliver the goods to the people of this country, if he feels that although he belongs to the ruling party, the ruling party is not looking after the interests of the people and tenders resignation because somebody has demanded it, will it be as a result of a coercive process Will it be as a result of pressure only?

In the absence of a provision for recall or refrendum, in the enhance of any provision in the Constitution of the organic law of the country in this regard it cannot be expected that as against the elected representatives of the people the people will suffer in silence and without any demur Think of the days in 1959 when the EMS Ministry was there in Kerala Under the aegis and connivance of the ruling party and the proddings of the then Congress President, a sort of apology of a mass movement was started with the object of bringing down the Ministry

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who was the Congress President?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: of securing the dismissal of the popularly elected Government of the State.

Sir, at that time, the justification was there was a mass movement, and there was a resurgence of the common people of this country as if the mass or the people were demanding that the EMS Ministry should go. Now in Gujarat and Bihar, when the people were making the demand it has become right reaction and it has become fascism. When the students are demanding, when the comman people are demanding the basic necessities of life, and wherever there is a Congress Ministry installed, it will be right reaction and fascism. This is a double standard which is being applied by this Government and by the ruling party. We feel—and I am sure the Govenment realises that— they cannot save the government in Bihar. They have lost the Government in Gujarat. They will not be able to save the government in Bihar either. That is why they are making this desperate attempt to provide a shelter to their members under this constitutional perversity, which it will be if it is adopted today.

We charge this Govrnment that this Bill has been brought to legalise and constitutionalise the ruling party's betrayal of the people of this country. Instead of Garibi Hatao, they want to remove the common people of this country from the mainstream of political life. They are trying to erect a barrier between the people and their elected representatives. They want to be put in an ivory tower so that they will not be accessible to the people and the people cannot go to them and say, " you have proved to be useless and worthless; you cannot deliver the goods. Please get away so that we can make a choice for a true representative of the people." We call this to be pernicious measure and it should be rejected and we oppose it lock stock and barrel.

During the days when we were discussing the supersession of the Judges of the Supreme Court they were quoting the provisions from the Constitutions of Australia, Canada, United States of America and even the United Kingdom, as if they were quoting the Scripture. But in all these countries—Australia, Canada and the United States of America—the simple process has been, as in our Constitution today, that the resignation is tendered by letter in writing in the Member's own hand. You know in England, where there is no written Constitution, the simple process of tendering one's resignation is what is known to be the membership of Chiltern Hundreds. That is automatically granted . But what goes at the back of it, why he tenders his resignation, why he seeks to apply for resignation, is never gone into. Who shall go into that?

Kindly see the Bill here. I can never imagine a more pernicious Bill. It says that now every resignation has to be accepted by the Chairman or the Speaker as the case may be. And then you provide that "in the case of any resignation referred to in subclause (b) if from information received.." Which source? The source is not disclosed. Then it says, "or otherwise " What is the meaning of "otherwise? "And after making such inquiry as he thinks fit the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine he shall not accept such resignation."

Let us take the word "genuine." Is it meant that there may be no proper signature? If signature is meant, then does it mean that it is not his resignation letter? Do they have to keep specimen signatures? Will they keep specimen signature in the Secretariats and other offices and compare them when the resignation letters are signed by the Members themselves? Will this matter be investigated by the Speaker or the

Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Presiding Officers of the different State Legislative Assemblies and Councils?

Then, a very shameful and pernicious object is to bring the Chair or to implicate the Chair into party politics. The high office of Speaker is being polluted by making him directly a privy to party politics. That is what will happen. As Speaker, how would you judge whether a resignation is voluntary or not voluntary? What sort of information you will rely upon? Will it be official information? What machinery will you adopt for "information received otherwise"? It says that if for any reason the Speaker or the Chairman thinks that this is not supposed to be voluntary, he shall not accept it. Obviously some sort of enquiry is contemplated. Is it a judicial enquiry or quasi judicial enquiry or administrative enquiry? Will you give notice to the member or publish notice in the newspapers inviting people who are supposed to have gone there and demanded his resignation? Will you put that member and other persons on oath to find out whether they are speaking the truth or not? What is the machinery? Would you proceed on an objective basis or a subjective basis? Will you say: I come to the subjective decision in the matter. Kindly see. The authority that will be exercised by the Speaker will be constitutional authority, not in this capacity as Speaker nor in the conduct of the affairs or proceedings in the House. Article 122 says that the validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the grounds of alleged irregularity. Here the decision of the Speaker will have nothing to do with proceedings in Parliament. Article 122 refers to regulation of the procedure and conduct of business. Only such things cannot be questioned in a court of law. But this has nothing to do with the conduct of business in Parliament.

Therefore, we should like to know what sort of enquiry is to be done? Who can reply? Can the hon. Law Minister say what will be the type of enquiry? Or is it for the Speaker? Will he hold some enquiry? Will he say that he will hold this type of enquiry? Who can reply to this question? Can the Law Minister reply or lay down the rules which the Speaker will have to follow? The highest officer of the highest legislative body of this country will be dictated by the guidelines laid down by the Law Ministry in this country. The real objective seems to be inject party politics so that they can further their interest and stick to power—for any length of time at any cost. They are not even sparing the hon Speaker of Parliament or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha in order to achieve their objective. Is it expected by the Government that an intelligent service will be maintained? Who will finance this intelligence service? Will it be part of the CBI or will it be provided for by the Lok Sabha Secretariat? How will you gather information? Supposing the Speaker feels that it is necessary to get additional information on something that has been brought before him, whom shall he depute? Mr. Shakdher or Mr. Patnaik or any body in the Government to go out and find out? Therefore, the Speaker is being asked to descend into the arena.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

The Speaker is degraded to the position of a sub-inspector of police who is asked to make investigation as to whether a crime has been committed or not. Tomorrow, if this Bill is passed your position will be no better than that of a sub-inspector of police or a constable asked to make an investigation whether a cognizable offence has been committed or not. What will be the result of it? I would only like to remind this House that only two years back a joint committee of the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Members of Parliament of both Houses was constituted for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the election law. At that time almost a unanimous request was made to the hon. Speaker to be the Chairman of that Joint Committee because a very important legislation was going to be discussed and decided by that Joint Committee. Although there was a unanimous request to head this Committee, the Speaker said that as many controversial matters might arise it would be embarrassing for him to be its Chairman. Therefore, Sir, the Speaker declined to head this Committee, which was going to decide about the future of election law in this country. But, today, the Speaker is being brought into the middle of controversies, controversies which are bound to crop up if this Bill is passed. Supposing, Sir, I have almost finished—after tendering resignation, a Member changes his mind and then puts up a false plea 'I was forced by A or B or C or D to tender my resignation' or his party expresses its displeasure 'why did you tender the resignation? You withdraw it', how do you find it out? How does the Presiding Officer find it out? Then, Sir, supposing, a party directs its Members to resign—as we find from today's newspapers that so many Members belonging to Jan Sangh and SSP have resigned in Bihar, how will the Speaker decide the question whether the resignations are voluntary or not? Therefore, Sir, we feel and we say that this is a pernecious measure which is nothing but a monstrocity and this House should reject it, I know, the hon. Minister will ask 'Do you support forced resignations'? Well there may be a cast of forced resignation if it is divorced from the popular movement. But, the question is, if you want to see that your Members are not asked to resign by the people, then you have to put up a much better performance; Mr. Law Minister, your party has to have a much better rapport with the people. You cannot go on denying the people their necessaries of life. You cannot deny the people of their very fundamental rights; their basic right and then say 'well, I must sit in the ivory tower and should have consitutional protection and I can untilise the Offices of the Speakers and Chairmen of different legislative bodies and councils, and therefore, you cannot do any harm! I can now undo something that the people of this country demand me to do.'

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened very attentively to the speech of Mr Somnath Chatterjee who described this Bill as anti-democratic. I am not at all surprised with his speech as a person or as a believer of philosophy which does not by itself believe in parliamentary democracy and which also wants to drive in anarchy and chaos. Obviously, he will not like that certain provisions should be brought in this House which can create a damper in the effort of a few individuals to create atmosphere of anarchy and chaos. I would not be surprised also if this is opposed by some other friends, who, by the time, have realised that their policies are such that the country and the people, particularly, the vaulnerable sections of this country, are never going to support them. Sir, Mr. Chatterjee has said that democracy is a certain process. It is because of maintaining this process that the Bill has become necessary. It has become necessary becaue in the recent past, we have seen a new phenomenon in our public life, a phenomenon which has dangerous implications, a phenomenon which has the evil effect of destroying the democratic functioning of the society. This phenomenon is of procuring letters of resignation from the legislators by threats of violence by a handful section of the people. If democracy is to thrive, the process is, it must thrive in a certain atmosphere, in which individuals including legislators are not subjected to intimida-

tion, violence or threat. You cannot permit issues to be settled, in a democratic society or where democratic foundations are there, on the streets. Obviously, when a tendency has grown in this country today to settle issues on the streets, it is necessary for this Parliament to ponder seriously and to bring before this House legislative measures by which we can discourage such an atmosphere or such a tendency. Sir, as a legislator, I do feel that the people have given me some mandate and I must be permitted to carry out this mandate without fear of violence. If, at every moment, I am under the apprehension that persons on the streets can really modulate my views, I do not think, at any point of time, I will be able to serve this country or society at large.

After all, I would request the members of the opposition to keep it in mind that there have been cases in this country where there were mass upsurges, not on national issues but on emotional issues, on regional issues, on sentimental issue, and force has been used to coerce legislators to support these emotional issues, sentimental issues. But in the ultimate analysis, it has been found that the emotional issues which brought the so-called mass upsurge were not for the good of the country and people themselves have realised it after some point of time. Therefore, unless we give some protection to the legislators to exercise their own independent opinion in this matter and protect them from mob violence on the ground of mass upsurge, I do not think we will be able to really discharge our duty as legislators, and therefore I congratulate the Law Minister for bringing the Bill before this House.

Many an objection has been taken by Shri Chatterjee. He has asked why we have brought in this Bill and why certain new things have been introduced in this Bill. He also said that the Speaker has been dragged in, that he will become the subject matter of controversy, he will be something like a sub-inspector and so on and so forth.

I feel that by bringing this Bill the hon. Law Minister has regularised certain things. Because of certain divergent decisions of the High Courts, the situation in the entire country was such that nobody knew where the matter really stood. The hon. Law Minister in his speech has said once the resignation is given by a member, the Speaker has no authority to reject the resignation or to say that he will not accept it Article 101(3) says:

"If a member of either House of Parliament....

(b) resigns his seat by writing under this hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, his seat shall thereupon become vacant."

Therefore, one an interpretation the hon. Law Minister has said that if a person resigns his seat by writing under his hand and addressed it to the Chairman or the Speaker, tendering his reignation, the question of its acceptance does not arise at all. At the same time, in this country there have been decisions of the High Courts, which have stated or interpreted that the Chairman or the Speaker may refuse to accept resignation if there is doubt about the genuineness or the voluntary nature of the resignation.

At this stage I have to refer to a decision reported in AIR Allahabad 1965, because there also this question came up, and in the judgement, the High Court while dealing on the different kinds of resignation of high dignitaries and members of the legislature observed:

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

"The only difference between the two cases is that whereas in the case of a member of the Legislature the Speaker is bound to accept the resignation, once it is received by him, provided of course that he is satisfied about its genuine and voluntary nature...."

Therefore, it is not that the courts have interpreted article 101, or the corresponding article dealing with the State Legislatures, in a manner that once the resignation is given, no discretion is left to the Speaker. We have got the decision of at least the Allahabad High Court, which says that the Speaker has the right to consider the genuineness or voluntariness of the letter. I can also refer to a decision of the Travancore Cochin High Court in 1952 where it has held that a resignation under article 101 implies a voluntary resignation. If the resignation is not voluntary, obviously the resignation is not going to take effect.

Therefore, an atmosphere exists in the country where legislators do not know where they stand because both the views were very much predominant. There were two decisions of the High Courts which say that for a resignation to be a proper or valid resignation it must be genuine and voluntary. There is another interpretation coming from different quarters, including from our Law Minister, that the moment a resignation is given, it is effective and the question whether it is voluntary or not simply does not arise. In that atmosphere of uncertainty, if a legislation is brought to remove all such uncertainty, I do not know why objection is taken to that.

Then, my hon. friend has said that the Speaker has been dragged in. You will be pleased to note that it is not for the first time that the Speaker has been dragged in by this constitutional amendment, by introducing certain things which were never before there. Because, there are rulings of the different High Courts which say directly or indirectly that the Speaker has to judge about the genuineness or the voluntariness of the resignation.

Let us take the case of the biggest State of this country, namely, UP. I draw the attention of the House to a rule framed by the UP Legislature which says:

"As soon as may be the Speaker on receipt of a letter of resignation, if he is satisfied about the genuineness and the voluntariness thereof, inform the House that such a member has resigned his seat in the House."

Therefore, even prior to bringing this Constitution Amendment Bill before the House, there are many legislatures—I am only citing one example—where under the rules framed by the legislatures, the Speaker was given the right to judge whether the resignation was voluntary and genuine. I feel such situations should not continue where a particular legislature may accept or reject a particular resignation on the ground that it is not voluntary because they have framed the rules whereas another legislature will not frame such rules and the Speaker will say, "Under article 101, I have no option. I am to accept it."

I feel, this is discriminatory in nature that the legislature of a particular State will be protected because of certain rules framed by the House whereas the legislature of another State will not be protected. Therefore, if the Law Minister has brought before the House a statute by which the whole thing is regularised, I think, there should not be any objection from my learned friends.

I do not think—at least, I have tried to find out—that my belonging to Opposition parties at any point of time made a protest, when the rules were framed by the U.P. legislature, that you are unnecessarily dragging the Speaker and that you are converting

the post of Speaker to that of Sub-Inspector. At no point of time, these objections were made. But today, these objections are made because the Members of the Opposition have realised that in spite of the grave economic crisis that is going on in the country, the Congress party has got the support of the vulnerable sections of the population as it happened in U.P. recently and in Andhra Pradesh where so much of agitation was there.

What does it indicate? The temporary mass upsurge may not be the final opinion of the people in the ultimate analysis and, therefore, they feel that their success lies not in the ballot box but in chaos and anarchy. That is why they are objecting to this Bill. I can only pity them. Therefore, I am saying that the ground referred to by my learned friends that the Speaker has been uncessarily dragged in is meaningless because nothing new is sought to be introduced by this Bill.

The next question was about recall and referendum, "Why don't you have provision of recall and referendum in the Constitution?" I do not know whether the Members of the Opposition have really tried to understand the implications of these two words recall and referendum They always use the words because they are catchy phrases. What is the provision of referendum? The provision of referendum is that a particular Bill or a particular legislative provision may be placed before the public for their opinion by way of voting We have such a provision where in respect of important Bills, we feel that the public opinion should be taken, we send the Bill for eliciting public opinion. I do remember that only last week we sent a Private Members Bill, Mr. Limaye's Bill for public opinion. The word "referendum" seems to be a very catchy phrase. That is why they use it.

Let us look to some of the countries as to how they have used the provision of referendum. I tried to see the Swedish Constitution. In the Swedish Constitution, in 1922, the provision of referendum was introduced. Up till now, they have utilised it only on three occasions. For what purpose? The first was as to whether there should be a prohibition of intoxicating drugs which was rejected by a narrow margin. The second time, in 1955, the referendum was sought as to whether the traffic should go by the right hand or by the left hand. On the third occasion, the referendum was sought on some pension scheme where the decision was inconclusive.

Those countries which have provided for referendum can afford it because the population is less and the complexities are not like those of our country. Therefore, they can afford to do so. But in a country like ours, for every Bill, for every piece of legislation, if we are to go to the people, we will be creating complications.

About recall, an impression is sought to be created "that you can recall legislator if he is not doing service What is the provision? The provision of recall, as we find today in some of the American Federal Constitutions, is that if a number of persons sign, a petition saying that a particular Member has not been able to discharge his duties properly, after verification of the petition, the Constituents are given another opportunity to exercise their franchise and if a majority of voters say that Member should come back, then only he is recalled. Do you know the dangerous implications if this provision is incorported in the Constitution? We will be fighting elections all the time. 200 or say, 500 people will sign an application saying that he is not discharging his duties properly and then he will have to go to the polls. If an Opposition member gets elected, I can easily get hold of, say, 500 people and have an application made. Particularly the members of the Opposition, who were

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

in lesser margin than ourselves, will be in great difficulties. If I am defeated, immediately I am able to get hold of 1,000 people. Therefore, in a country like ours when you say about recall you should apply your mind to the problem. You simply say so because these words seem to be very catchy phrases.

Mr. Hiren Mukherjee, the other day, was objecting to the introduction of this Bill saying that, by this, we will be making a publicity throughout the world that resignations in this country are being taken under threat or duress. I think, we should not behave like an ostritch burying our head in the sand and being under an illusion that the people will not see us. As if we do not pass this Constitution Amendment Bill, people in the world will not know that these things are going on in the streets of our country. People in the world are not so foolish; they read newspapers; they know what is happening in this country. They are less concerned with what Constitutional Amendments are taking place than the reported events. Therefore, I feel that this argument has no sound logic or basis

Lastly, a point has been sought to be raised whether, if a party asks a member to resign and if he resigns, this resignation will be voluntary or not and my frindes have spoken keeping in view the situation in Bihar. I do not think that this is at all a complicated matter, because, if a party asks a member to resign and if a member, in deference to the decision of the party, voluntarily resigns and reiterates to the Speaker, 'I voluntarily resign', then obviously it is voluntary. If a member does not want to resign and the party coerces him to resign and the member after his resignation informs Speaker that his resignation was not voluntary, then I think that the resignation is not voluntary. The matter is simple....

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): If the Speaker himself is made to resign by coercion, then what do you suggest?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: About resignation of Speaker, there is a particular provision.

Therefore, I feel that the apprehension that my learned friends are raising about this Constitution Amendment Bill has no foundation. This Bill, undoubtedly, is to protect the process of democracy in this country, and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI D. K PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, as far as this Bill is concerned, because certain things have happened in the recent past, the necessity, according to the Government, has arisen to take certain measures to ward off any forcible or coercive resignation Under the Constitution there is no provision with regard to the simple fact whether, when a resignation reaches the Speaker, it should only be signed by a member or it should be written in his own hand-writing Of course, two types of things have happened Some members are resigning voluntarily and there are also cases where we find that members have resigned under coercion, force, duress Suppose a forced resignation letter reaches the Speaker, then he should know whether that member has actually given his resignation voluntarily or under coercion or force. Only to this limited extent the matter can be simplified The matter can be simplified and an easy solution can be found out if merely one amendment can be made to the effect that the resignation letter should be in the hand-writing of the member concerned. And it must be presented by him in person to the Speaker. But, now, because of the present amendment brought by the hon Law Minister, the whole thing is complicated. So, my point is this and I will request the Minister, Shri Gokhale, to go only to this limited extent. To-day, the Speaker may be in trouble. So, to avoid any controversy, and to give an opportunity to

the Speaker, the particular member resigning should give it in his own hand-writing and present it to the Speaker Suppose, a member is under treatment in a hospital Then also arrangements can be made to know whether he has given it in his own handwriting To that limited extent, I am prepared to accept But, here the whole thing has been complicated It has become something farcical and most ridiculous to suggest that the Speaker shall find out whether it is really genuine or otherwise The genuineness or the otherwise of a resignation, the Speaker can never be in a position to ascertain The entire rules of evidence and other procedural matters will come up Possibly, we cannot see that the position of the Speaker is degraded to the position of a Magistrate making an inquiry as to the genuineness of the resignation Therefore I would call upon the hon Minister to come forward with another Bill only to that limited extent that the resignation must be in the hand-writing of the Member and signed by him and handed over by him in person to the Speaker To that limited extent I would make this suggestion

With regard to what has happened in Gujarat and what is going to happen and the developments that are taking place in Bihar from these at least the Government should draw a lesson that if to-day the Constitution does not provide for a right of recall of a member then that right has to be given to the electorate so that the electorate can peacefully decide that if a particular member has not discharged his responsibility or that he has not carried out his responsibility in a particular way for which he is committed then under such circumstances 51 per cent of the people or whatever number you may fix if the majority of the people do not really want and if they feel that by their vote again they can express their own views that a particular member has failed to carry out his responsibility they should be able to do so So, this is the right time for bringing a comprehensive Bill In many socialist countries, why in almost all the socialist countries there is a right of recall Thereby the electorates right has been strengthened They are guaranteed such rights and therefore, the same thing can be put here also So instead of bringing such a comprehensive Bill what is the fun of bringing such a Bill which is more complicated

Thirdly I demand that there should be a comprehensive Bill for the right of recall and secondly let the hon Minister come forward with another Bill with the amendment I suggested and only to that limited extent If not this will be giving much trouble and making the Speaker himself a controversial figure and that should not be allowed we should not attempt to do anything which may even remotely be degrading actually the position of the Speaker to that of a magistrate That should not be allowed This type of an Amendment is not at all warranted Therefore, while suggesting these things, I wish to point out one thing more The ruling party has been treading the path of the capitalists Economic crisis is bursting out The right reactionary forces are waiting to take the fullest advantage of the situation They want to establish their own leadership This has got to be prevented Under these circumstances, my only plea is, wisdom must dawn on the ruling party They must take at least a Constitutional precaution of giving the right of Recall And for that purpose a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) I rise to support the Bill I wonder why and how, so long and so protracted a debate is called for, on a Bill which on the face of it has

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

become an absolute necessity under the conditions obtaining in the country today. At the time of the introduction of the Bill and the Motion for Consideration, an argument was made out from the Opposition benches, I remember, that there is not at all any urgency about this Bill, that more urgent matters should be attended to and so on. The picture in the country is fairly clear. The attempt of some of the opposition parties is also clear, whether they belong to the right or left. In these conditions of economic difficulties, certain measure of discontent is there, and making use of these factors, an attempt is being made on a national basis, to create certain sort of conditions of anarchy, and using those conditions, it can fairly be anticipated that the conditions which we saw in Bihar and Gujarat may be attempted to be brought about in other parts of the country. This measure is not only called for, but it is urgently called for, if we do not want our democratic structure to break down.

The founding fathers of our Constitution had their own visualisation and notions about the status of the Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, and the way they will be treated by every section of people, etc. Our democratic set-up is based on the fundamental basis that the persons elected by the people have got an ultimate say in the matters concerning the affairs of the country. They will have freedom from molestation to discharge their fundamental duties and their responsibilities.

But, in the course of the last few years a new trend is visible which is developing. Certain attempts are being made disregarding the basic rights of human beings, the fundamental rights of human beings, and they decide things as they choose, just as what happened in the case of the industrial sector, by resorting to what is known as *gherao*. or every purpose such *gherao* is being attempted and it has come on to the stage when even the Members of Parliament and State Assemblies are geing *gheraoed*, molested, humiliated, heads shaven, and compelled to give resignations under duress. This was a sort of situation which was never contemplated,—even by the farthest stretch of imagination—by the founding fathers of our Constitution.

16.00 hrs.

When a resignation is written in his own hand--the intention of the amendment is made very clear in the Bill—that resignation would be voluntary. 'Written in his own hand' means it is voluntarily done. That was the provision of the Constitution. It has got to take place automatically.

Now, the situation has arisen when resignation letters are written--not from their hearts, not voluntarily--but the hands of the legislators are being used as machines by some other people who surround them. This is a duress that is taking place. Now arguments are being advanced that if there is a general discontent and the people do it, then why cannot we accept that Well, Sir, have we degenerated to that extent that you can assume that the vast majority of the people in a constituency will resort to this sort of a method against a single representative of the people? Now that is what is being done. Therefore, a clarification has become necessary—a clarification emphasising voluntary and genuinness of the whole process. If it is voluntary and genuine, then, of course, it will have to be accepted and nobody should stand in the way. But, my friend, Shri Panda was saying that if a provision is made that somebody writes it and takes it personally, it will be all right. May I put a counter question? Suppose you are caught by half a dozen people and you are put in a jeep and you are forced to write your resignation; you are bodily taken to the House of the Speaker, to the gate and pushed in and then you are faced with an alternative of either

submitting the resignation or get lynched when you come back. The entire thing is perverse.

By presenting it personally to the Speaker, is genuineness guaranteed? Guarantee is the only question. He has suggested one procedure. This amendment suggests this procedure. The procedure suggested in this that the Speaker has got to accept the resignation. It does not come into effect automatically. It must be accepted by the Speaker. If he has exercised the voluntary act, then how that voluntary act has got to be exercised is a question which has to be gone into Nobody else can do that. The Speaker alone can do that.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

To say that the Speaker will be debased or become debased to a position and all that is a fallacious argument. A controversial question has been raised regarding the Speaker's deciding it. The Speaker is doing that. We have been seeing that things are being done in the same way by him. This has got to be done by him. There is nothing wrong in this This is the only way in which it can be done. In order to put a stop to this dangerous trend in this country, when a few hooligans—a handful of hooligans—can break up the Legislative Assembly and do this thing, then according to me, this is the only method which is proper. If the Government fails to take action that way, we will be doing a great disservice to this country.

Now, what has happened in Gujarat? We had an occasion to discuss that. I do not want to discuss it further. Any self-respecting person should hang his head in shame on what has happened in Gujarat.

The representatives of the people were being surrounded; harassed, forced and violence being used against them. A question was put by no less a person than Shri Mavalankar. Is it a respectable thing to do? Can any civilised-being accept it? If that is the contemplation and if that is your assessment of the democratic fabrics and your evaluation of the representatives of the people, then I have got to say that I beg to differ from that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you permit the people who are corrupt?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If there are corrupt people, there are methods by which the persons who are charged with the corruption can be dealt with. If persons are fully drunk can you demand from such people the resignations by coercion and other things?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Your Government has surrendered itself to these drunkards.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Government is not going to yield to these drunkards. This Government will not tolerate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are here to prohibit that.

SHRI C. H. STEPHEN: I do not want to be taken away to a different subject altogether.

SHRI SHYAHNANDAN MISHRA: Why should the hon. Member call others drunkards when there are many drunkards in his party?

MR CHAIRMAN: How is it relevant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. We have accepted certain norms in this House that whenever we make reference to anybody outside we should maintain certain decorum. I want to draw your attention to the facts. The fact is that there was a big movement in Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order under 376 must be formulated to show which rule is being contravened. Unless you say this rule which regu-

[Shri Samar Guha]

lates the procedure of this Hour is being contravened, I will not be able to give my ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I was saying the recent incidents have shown that the Members of the House of People or the legislative assembly do need a certain measure of protection. That mere extraction of a resignation will not end up their legislative career. This has got national importance because it has been stated that the Opposition parties have been resorting to such sort of methods with a view to disrupting the democratic fabric by obtaining dissolution of Assemblies. Therefore, precautionary measures have become absolutely necessary.

A point was made by my hon. friend Shri Panda or somebody else that the right of recall must be incorporated in our Constitution and that such a provision was there in the so-called socialist countries. But I would point out that there is no fundamental difference Can he cite one instance of a country where a multi-party system is prevailing where this right of recall has been granted? In all those countries and in all those areas where there is not a multi-party system, why is that provision there? The provision is there to strengthen the hands of the Communist Party. It has no other purpose, because that party alone can run the administration. If somebody does not obey the party, that man will have to be recalled.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): It is there in the United States....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He may have his own opinion. Let me complete my submissions. I am not yielding

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: He wanted some information. May I tell him that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, is not yielding So, he can give that information subsequently.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to tell you, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can tell this outside.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Let it be in the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can educate him outside. He does not want it just now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am telling you, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not need any information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, that parallel does not apply at all. We are proceeding on a different basis here so far as our elections are concerned. We want that there must be some measure of stability in the administration. That is the basis on which the entire thing is functioning. If the right of recall is to be introduced. I submit that that is absolutely irrelevant as far as this Bill is concerned, and that will be another dangerous procedure.

Finally, I want to emphasise one more point, namely that this Bill is not sufficient. Of late, we have seen Governors being gheraoed and the entire procedure being torn to pieces, Speakers being challenged and procedures being completely thrown to pieces on the floor of the Legislative Assemblies or Parliament....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. Now, I may reply to formulate my point of order. According to rule 352,

"A Member while speaking shall not—

....(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;

....(vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Against whom has he done this? Which high authority did he refer to?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One of the greatest Sarvodaya leaders of Gujarat was at the helm of the movement in Gujarat. There were a number of very eminent Congressmen who were at the helm of this movement. Even Shri Morarji Desai had undertaken a fast..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is such a learned person. I do not have to point out to him the interpretation of the rules. He should use the rules within their proper framework, and that will assist us. Knowing full well that no person in high authority was even named, he cannot bring in a person and say that it refers to that person and therefore it will fall within the scope of this rule. The term 'high authority' has also been described in the rule....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Under sub-rule (7), the hon Member has not be uttered You are not allowing me even to complete my submissions....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even under sub-rule (7), the hon Member has not used any seditious or defamatory words against any particular person Defamatory words have to be uttered against a particular person. Unless that is done, it will not fall within the scope of these rules. So, let the hon. Member please not take the time of the House. There is no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not completed my submissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot continue indefinitely like this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not concluded. You are not allowing me. I have not formulated the point yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not. That is not formulation. That is not within the rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: 'Seditious or defamatory words'. Is not 'drunkards' defamatory?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Against whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is in reference to resignation of MLAs. Allow me to formulate it.

This movement has been conducted by eminent Sarvodaya leaders, eminent old Congressmen, eminent teachers, eminent professors, eminent Vice-Chancellors. They were there. If the young students have done anything, they have done it under the behest and under the inspiration of those leaders If those young men had surrounded them, you may call it coercive or repressive. But these young men have done it since there is no right of recall. They have demanded the resignation of the elected representatives because they have lost confidence in them, because in their eyes the MLAs have lost all credibility Therefore, it was a moral pressure they were exerting upon them. It was considered a democratic method by which they were persuading....

SHRI M C. DAGA (Pali): How do you allow him to speak now? Under what rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must leave that to me.

SHRI M. C. DAGA There must be observance of rules of procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is raising a point under rule 372. Please do not disturb. I have to give the ruling.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They were exerting moral pressure through persuasion, through a democratic method, upon them. It was on the basis of

[Shri Samar Guha]

persuasion that not only opposition members but a number of Congress members submitted their resignation. But the word he has used is 'drunkards'. He has said that drunkards have compelled them to resign. That means it is referring to those young men, to those youths, to the Vice-Chancellors, to all those leaders. The old Congressmen and Sarvodaya leaders. It ultimately means that it is a reference to the people of Gujarat as a whole. He has characterised them as drunkards. It is defamatory and derogatory and therefore, the word should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Shri Stephen can continue.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: You had just said that he is ignorant. He is a very learned man. I hope you should correct it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I stand corrected.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: After coming to this Parliament, I have unlearnt many things. I have unlearnt a little bit of what I have learnt through my hon. friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even most learned men have to do that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I was concluding with one point, I was attempting to make. This Bill is to meet a manifestation which is edangerous to the democratic set-up. A deliberate attempt is now being made to make Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies completely laughing stock. If this goes on, the basis of the democratic system will be in jeopardly. Now the only sanction we have against any legislator or MP who defies the Chair, violates the rules of procedure, uses violence, uses intimidatory language and reduces the whole thing to a mockery, is a breach of privilege and some small advancement even to which they do not submit. If somebody, after having made the entry into the House, uses that opportunity for the purpose of wrecking the very structure of the House, then some provision will have to be promulgated whereby those members will stand disqualified for a particular period to become members of the Legislature also. This is also a matter which on the next occasion the Government must necessarily consider so that the sort of demonstrations that we are finding here will be put a stop to.

With these observations, I do support this Bill completely and wholeheartedly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Bill which I feel, if it is put on the statute-book; would make a mockery of parliamentary democracy in this country and will expose it to ridicule the world over.

The unseemly haste with which this Bill was sought to be introduced then again to be considered and passed, even giving it priority to another Constitution (Amendment) Bill, namely, the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill— they are giving priority or precedence over that Bill— is surprising. At least the Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill as it stands now seeks to give protection to land reforms. Now, even that is shelved and that will probably come in the next session. So, there is unseemly haste to pass this Bill. Why? That is the crux of the matter. If they are really concerned with giving protection to the Members of Parliament and members of State Legislatures, if that is the idea, we have no objection to it. But quoting that ideal, they are bringing the role of the office of the Speaker to become the laughing-stock in the eyes of the world. This is not the function of the Speaker.

What is the function of the Speaker? It is said in the British House of Commons that the Speaker is a person who has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear nor tongue to speak

but is only a servant of the House. The very name 'Speaker' was given to him because he was chosen to speak for the House when he was asked to go and represent to the Crown the decisions and conclusions of the House. He was then asked to speak for the House, and then only he was called the Speaker.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Also he speaks the least.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Inside the House he should speak the least and when he goes to the Crown he should speak for the House. He does not speak for himself or he cannot take a decision by himself. That is the role assigned to the Speaker. But now, under the Constitution of India, by the present constitutional amendment, we are going to assign a role which is not meant for the Speaker.

As rightly pointed out Mr Somnath Chatterjee, the Speaker is going to be reduced to the role of a sub-inspector and that too a sub-inspector in the investigation department, and not even to sit in a police station. He has to go about and see who has forged and who has done this thing and that. This Bill could have been brought after due consultation in the Conference of Presiding Officers, and after ascertaining the opinion of the State Legislatures, because it is not only the Parliament and the Members of Parliament who are going to be bound by this but they seek to implicate the legislatures in the States also They may as well say that this will have to go to the States later for their approval. But before rushing with this Bill, why not at least put it before a Select Committee? Or, after ascertaining the opinion of the Conference of Presiding Officers, this could have been done but they have taken it in their own stride and brought it here.

I am one with anybody who says that there should not be coercion, that there should not be duress, that there should not be deception or fraud in presenting the resignation of members. What does article 101 of the Constitution which they seek to amend now say?

Article 101 says:

> "**resign his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker as the case may be."

They want to avoid that. I can quote so many articles in our Constitution where the same wordings are being used. What are you going to do? For example with regard to the President, it has been stated in article 56 that the President may by writing under his own hand addressed to the Vice-President resign his office. Are you going to put an obligation on the Vice-President to find out whether the signature of the President has been obtained by fraudulent means? *(Interruptions)* With regard to Vice-President again it provides that the Vice-president may by writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office. If we take these things logically, there should be an office of investigation in the President's office whenever resignation comes from the Vice-President whether there was pressure or not. Then let us take the case of the Supreme Court. It says. that a judge of the Supreme Court may by writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office. But would they investigate whether there was pressure put on the Supreme Court judge to resign? Then you take the High Court judges also. There also the wording is the same. Under article 217 it says that the judge of the High Court may by writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office.

AN HON MEMBER: These contingencies had not arisen.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: They may arise. I am pointing out the absurdity. In every one of the articles in our Constitution, the same wordings have been

[Shri Sezhiyan]

used. If you are going to change the wording here you should take care to see that the wordings in other articles are also suitably changed.

Mr. Goswami was asking a question. There are certain cases. In one instance, resignation of a Member was accepted by the Speaker. It was taken to the Court. I refer to Thangam *versus* Speaker, 1952. Travancore-Cochin case 166. The fact of the case is that the resignation sent by that Member was accepted. The decision of the Speaker in accepting the resignation was questioned, and the court held that the letter was not intended to be the one resiging his seat and, therefore, it was void. If a resignation letter has been proved to be fraudulent or it was forced there are courts and they will decide after citing the evidence. The affected Member should approach the court. The courts are meant for that purpose. The office of the Speaker is not intended to do this work, nor is it equipped to investigate into this matter and come to a decision. It is for the courts to decide. In two or three cases the courts have taken the decision In the case to which I referred the Speaker accepted the resignation letter sent by an elected representative and even a notification was issued after accepting that resignation. Later on, the representative went to the court and sought the order of the court to make the notification null and void and regained his seat. Therefore, if there is an impression that some Members are being forced and harassed to submit their resignations, the proper course is to go to the court or to go to the Speaker. What will happen? The Speaker's Office will be exposed and Speaker's action will be taken to the Court. Suppose, about half a dozen resignations are coming forth, some from the ruling party and some from the opposition, as has been pointed out, may be due to force or duress or harassment, if the Speaker accepts certain resignations as genuine, and certain resignations as not genuine, what will happen? Again, the Speaker's decision will be taken to the court and I am sure, Sir, it will be struck down. Then, some other matters, extraneous matters, were brought here about referendum, about recall etc. I am not concerned with that. What is the procedure you are going to devise, I am not here to suggest. As far as the Bill is concerned, if you saddle the office of the Speaker with functions not meant for controlling the House, not meant for regulating the procedure of the House, not meant to be assigned to the role of the Speaker, we are degrading the opposition of the Speaker and it would amount to casting a reflection on the working of democracy. It is for the people to decide. If there is any harassment or force or fraud or deception, the proper forum to be approached is the court, not to bring in the Office of the Speaker to the ridiculous level. Therefore, Sir, I am opposing this Bill as a disgrace to democracy, as a blot on our statute book and a ridicule to the whole world.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to appreciate and understand the relevance of the present Constitution Amendment Bill, it is necessary to take into account the events that are happening in this country. Let us not go by academic and theoretical considerations, what would happen if the President submits his resignaiton or the Judges of the Supreme Court submit their resignations. Why has this Bill been introduced at all? Mr. Chatterjee has pointed out that this is politically motivated. I would say that the Bill has been introduced in order to counter-act the movements and agitations which are politically motivated.

Sir, from 1967 till elections in 1971, there was a climate of political uncertainty and instability in the country. But, since the year 1971, stability was brought about in the functioning of Governments in various parts of the country. In 1972, most of the States in the country went to the polls and the opposition parties did not come out in such numbers as to

topple down the majority party rule. The same was repeated in 1973. Therefore, the political parties which were routed at the three successive polls wanted to subvert the very parliamentary system of democracy in this country. No doubt, we had made many commitments to the people in this country for the removal of poverty, ignorance, disease and to introduce beneficial measures in this country. These opposition parties may say that we have failed But, we say that we have succeeded to a very great extent. But, we are not complacent over these achievements. Now, extra parliamentary methods are sought to be resorted to by these political parties The first experiment was carried out with success by the opposition parties in Gujarat, where the faces of the Members of the State Legislature were darkened, disfigured and they were subjected to all sorts of indignities and physical and moral pressures The result was, they had to submit their resignations.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Congressmen do not succumb to moral pressure. Kindly correct your speech

SHRI B R SHUKLA: Even if we do not, you have no right to adopt such measures which are unparliamentary or extra-parliamentary unless of course you have lost all hopes of coming to power through parliamentary methods.

SHRI PILOO MODY. We have lost all hope that you can govern this country.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: It is said that there is no such provision in the constitutions of other democratic countries. I would say that a democracy functions not only because of the letter of the law, but because of the conventions. While the Constitution for this country was being framed and adopted, nobody thought that even Members of Parliament or members of the State Legislature would have to tender their resignation involuntarily, under pressure from outside. It was thought that being very important personalities, the representatives of the people would act genuinely and voluntarily. Unfortunately, to the misfortune and shame of all of us, including the opposition parties, we have been driven to such situations where we have to introduce such a measure. It is not a pleasure to us to introduce such measures.

Supposing a member at the point of pistol has been forced to sign a letter of resignation and that is delivered to the Speaker or the Chairman Do the opponents of the Bill mean to say that the Speaker, even if he has information as a result of the enquiry contemplated here that it is not genuine, it is the result of compulsion, coercion or duress, he should act upon the letter of resignation. Shri Chatterjee, the eminent lawyer that he is, knows very well that even the most solemn documents, executed with all the formalities, stand vitiated, if force or fraud has been practised in obtaining the execution thereof. Therefore, it stands to reason, that certain types of resignations, which are on the increase in this country, are brought about by force or fraud.

Then it is said that if the Speaker is entrusted with the enquiry he will be reduced to the position of a sub-inspector. The provision of the Bill says that he will make such enquiry as he deems fit That does not mean that he would hold an enquiry under the law of evidence and procedure He will satisfy himself in the manner he thinks fit I have given an amendment that after such a resignation, if the member does not re-affirm to the genuineness or voluntary character of his resignation, within one month from the date of such resignation, it shall not be accepted. If under compulsion of events he has been forced to resign, if he does not stick to that, it should not be binding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, you do not want to leave it to the Speaker?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I have said in my amendment that a further condition should be added.

Look at the conspiracy of events in the country. We find in today's morning papers that the Bihar Assembly dissolution movement will start on the 8th May, 1974. What a strange coincidence, what an irony of circumstances, that the railway strike all over the country is to start on the 8th May. This Bill is also being debated on the 8th of May. Is it a mere coincidence or is it a result of some deep-rooted conspiracy?

Mr. Piloo Mody will be the first victim if chaos unfortunately overtakes this country. Therefore, all those who believe in parliamentary institutions, who believe in democracy, should ponder over the matter deeply.

Even then, there is a method of doing things. Even if you are aggrieved by the functioning of the Government, the method is not that you go to the streets, break the bones of the legislators and take law and order into your own hands If you take this short-sighted view, that would cut at the very root of parliamentary democracy in this country.

A reference has been made that there should be a system of recall of Members. Of course, the question of recall is not for consideration before the House, But we know that in Municipal Boards, in District Boards, in Corporations, no-confidence motion can be passed after one year. What is the condition there? The condition is that every time, after the lapse of one year, you will find that there is huge bungling in the functioning of these bodies, there is no stability and there is no improvement. Therefore, if we introduce this system of recall during the period of the membership, then it would lead to instable functioning of the Government and of the democratic institutions. Although this is not the topic for discussion today—only an oblique reference has been made to it—I say, the system of recall should not be introduced in this country.

I would submit that this Bill should be viewed irrespective of party label, that it is in the interest of the country and it should get the support from every section of the House.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): सभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा अपने दिये गये वचनो को पूरा न करन के कारण जनता मे रोष होना स्वाभाविक है और उस रोष के कारण यदि जनता अपने चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों से त्यागपत्र की माग करती है और वे त्यागपत्र दे देते हैं तो इसमे सरकार को बीच मे नही आना चाहिये। उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार को यह बिल लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का बिल लाकर सरकार अपनी विफलता को छिपाना चाहती है। आज देश के अन्दर जिस प्रकार का अभाव, जिस प्रकार की कठिनाई, गरीबी हटाने का जो वायदा सरकार ने किया था, उस की असमर्थता को छिपाने के लिये सरकार तरह तरह के बहाने ढूंढती है और इसी लिये यह विधेयक सरकार यहा पर लाई है। जनता के मनोबल के सामने सरकार झुकी है, जनता ने अपने मनोबल को प्रदर्शित किया है – गुजरात मे जिस प्रकार चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियो ने जनता की आवाज को मान कर अपनी इच्छा से त्यागपत्र दिये है, उस को अब इस प्रकार से सरकार निरूपित करे कि त्यागपत्र दबाव मे दिये गये है– कदाचित उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। इस प्रकार सरकार करती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि जिन जनतांत्रिक आधारों पर यह लड़ाई लड़ी गई, जिस प्रकार जनता ने अपनी कठिनाइयों को प्रदर्शित किया, जिस

प्रकार भ्रष्ट प्रशासन के खिलाफ जनता ने कदम उठाये अब यह सरकार इस विधेयक को लाकर जनता की ही निन्दा करना चाहती है, भर्तस्ना करना चाहती है, जनता की आवाज को इस तरह से कुचलना चाहती है। जनता के प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकार को इस तरह छीनना ठीक नही है। यदि सदस्य चुनाव के समय दिये गये वचन पूरे नही करते, तो जनता त्यागपत्र माग सकती है।

आज इसी प्रकार की स्थिति बिहार मे भी चल रही है। बिहार के अन्दर भी जनता प्रजातान्त्रिक तरीको से, न्यायोचित तरीको से, अपने चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियो से कह रही है कि त्यागपत्र देकर बाहर आये ताकि उनको स्वच्छ प्रशासन मिल सके। इस प्रकार का शासन आज वहा चल रहा है, अभाव की पूर्ति, कठिनाइयो को दूर करने की बात, गरीबी को दूर करने और रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की बात इस सरकार ने कही थी, लेकिन यह सरकार उन को पूरा करने मे असमर्थ रही है। प्रशासन मे भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। जनता की कठिनाइया बढ रही हैं। इसलिये आज जनता का यह अधिकार है कि अपने चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियो को वापस आने के लिये त्यागपत्र देने की माग करे। लेकिन यह सरकार उन के वैसा करने मे बाधक बनना चाहती है। सरकार चाहती है कि इस प्रकार के जनता के जो अधिकार है उन को छीन लिया जाय। अभी तक हमारे सविधान म जो स्थिति है उस के अनुसार कोई भी सदस्य स्वेच्छा से त्यागपत्र देता है तो वह त्यागपत्र तत्काल स्वीकार किया जाता है और स्वीकार होता रहा है — यह स्थिति चाहे ससद सदस्य हो या विधान मडल के सदस्य हों दोनो के लिये एक प्रकार की है। लेकिन सरकार इस सशोधन के द्वारा दूसरी स्थिति खडी करना चाहती है। सशोधन मे सरकार ने कहा है —

'यथास्थिति, सभापति या अध्यक्ष को सम्बोधित अपने हस्ताक्षर सहित लेख द्वारा अपने स्थान का त्याग कर देता है और उस का त्यागपत्र यथास्थिति, सभापति या अध्यक्ष द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है",

इस मे एक बात और जोडी गई है — "परन्तु उपखड (ख) मे निर्दिष्ट त्यागपत्र की दशा मे, यदि प्राप्त जानकारी से या अन्यथा और ऐसी जाच करने के पश्चात जो वह ठीक समझे, यथास्थिति, सभापति या अध्यक्ष का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि ऐसा त्यागपत्र स्वैच्छिक या वास्तविक नही है तो वह ऐसे त्यागपत्र को स्वीकार नही करेगा।"

मैं सभापति महोदय, यह जानना चाहता हू कि प्राप्त जानकारी का आधार क्या है? किस प्रकार अध्यक्ष जानकारी प्राप्त करेगा, उस का आधार क्या होगा, प्रक्रिया क्या होगी— इस के बारे मे कोई उल्लेख नही है? क्या पार्लियामेंट का सचिवालय वहा जा कर जाच करेगा कि अमुक सदस्य ने वास्तव मे इस्तीफा दिया है या नही दिया है या किसी प्रकार का निर्देश प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेगा। इस विधेयक के द्वारा हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के लोगो ने अध्यक्ष पद की गरिमा को नीचे गिराने का प्रयत्न किया है, इस प्रकार व्यर्थ ही अध्यक्ष को नीचे घसीटने का प्रयत्न किया है कि अध्यक्ष भी उस मे आ जाय। जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है इस विषय पर विधान मडलो के अध्यक्षो या लोक सभा अध्यक्ष से भी परामर्श नही किया गया है?

सभापति महोदय 10 मिनट हर सदस्य को लेना है, आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस के लिये चार घण्टे तय किये गये थे। जिस समय डिप्टी-स्पीकर साहब कुर्सी पर थे, हम लोगो ने यह मामला उठाया था

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

और पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेअर्ज के मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 5 बजे वोट होगा, लेकिन 5 बजे वोट नही हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय. मैं 5 बजे वोट कराने की कोशिश नही कर रहा हू । अभी विपक्ष के 6 और कांग्रेस के 8, इस तरह 14 सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, यदि 10–10 मिनट प्रत्येक को दिये गये तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि यह कब तक चलेगा। इसलिये 5 बजे खत्म करने की बात मैं नही कह रहा हू, लेकिन समय का कुछ तो बटवारा होना चाहिये, वरना यह समाप्त ही नही होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी समय देंगे तभी ये अपनी बात कह सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय मैंने बिलकुल रोका नही है, 9 मिनट होने के बाद ही घटी बजायी है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था —सरकार को जल्दबाजी मे इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता क्यो पडी। क्योकि उसे डर है कि गुजरात की तरह दूसरे राज्यो मे भी सरकारे उसके हाथ से न निकल जाये। जसा सुझाव दिया गया है कि यदि सरकार इस को प्रवर समिति को सौंप देती तो सम्भवत वहां काफी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार हो सकता था। जनमत जानने के लिये इस विधेयक को भेजा जा सकता था। अभी हमारा 32वा सशोधन जो फिक्शन के सबध मे है, प्रवर समिति के पास विचारार्थ पडा हुआ है और मैं समझता हू यह विधेयक भी उस से सम्बन्धित है, अत दोनो पर एक साथ विचार हो सकता था। लेकिन सरकार जल्दबाजी कर के अपने अभावो को छिपाने के लिये, किसी न किसी प्रकार जनता के अन्दर जो स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, उस का जो मनोबल बना है, उस को गिराने की कोशिश कर रही है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुन जानना चाहूंगा अध्यक्ष के पद को इस में लाने का क्या कारण है? इस पद के लिये हमारे सविधान मे स्पष्ट निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि अध्यक्ष हमारे हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग को रेगुलेट करता है, उस का ठीक से सचालन करता है, लेकिन कोई सदस्य त्यागपत्र देता है तो वे अपने चेम्बर मे बैठ कर उस का निर्णय करत है, उस निर्णय को कही भी चेलेन्ज किया जा सकता है, चुनौती दी जा सकती है। अध्यक्ष का दिया गया निर्णय ठीक है या नही है – वह हाई कोर्ट या अन्य कोर्टो मे चेलेन्ज का विषय बन सकता है, इस तरह से अध्यक्ष का पद एक विवाद का विषय बन जायगा। यदि सदस्य अपनी स्वेच्छा से त्यागपत्र देता है और चार दिन बाद उस के कुछ मित्र कहते है कि तुम ने जो त्यागपत्र दिया है, वह ठीक नही है, तुम पुन विचार के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र दो, उस समय अध्यक्ष क्या करेंगे। इस सशोधन के द्वारा अध्यक्ष स्वय एक कन्ट्रोवर्शियल स्थिति मे पड जायेगा। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि इस प्रकार के कृत्य द्वारा सरकार भी स्वय झमेले मे पड जायेगी।

मैं इस समय निवेदन करना चाहूगा जैसा सविधान मे है, चाहे राष्ट्रपति हो, उप-राष्ट्रपति हो, ससत्सदस्य हो या विधान मडलो के सदस्य हो उनके त्याग-पत्र के बारे मे एक समान स्थिति इसमे रखी गई है। मैं चाहता हू इसमे अध्यक्ष विवाद का विषय ने बने और इस विधेयक का पारित कराने मे जल्दबाजी न हो। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सशोधन विधेयक को प्रवर समिति को सौंप दिया जाये ताकि इस पर ठीक से विचार हो सके। तथा सदस्यो को पूरे मामले पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने का मौका मिल सके।

जैसा कि यहां एक माननीय सदस्य ने उदाहरण दिया कि यू०पी० की असेम्बली

में जो रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर एंड कंडक्ट हैं उसमें मौजद है कि स्पीकर स्वयं सन्तुष्ट हो जायें कि अस्तीफा जो दिया गया है वह वास्तविक और जेन्युइन है तो उसको वे स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति गुजरात में भी है। इतना ही नहीं, स्वेच्छा से अस्तीफे दिये गये हैं गुजरात में, बिहार में भी जनसंघ के सदस्यों ने त्यागपत्र दिये हैं और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है समाजवादी सदस्यों ने भी स्वेच्छा से अपने अस्तीफे प्रेषित किये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यदि कोई पार्टी निर्णय करती है कि उसके सदस्यों से अस्तीफे लिये जावें और पार्टी के सदस्यों ने अस्तीफे प्रेषित कर दिये है तो अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जनमत के अधिकार को लेकर अथवा सदस्य को 'रिकाल' करने की बात को लेकर यदि संविधान में यह संशोधन करने के लिये सरकार खड़ी होती तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा और स्वागत योग्य होता इस प्रकार से कोई भी सदस्य स्वेच्छा से अस्तीफा दे और उसका अध्यक्ष निर्णय करें इस प्रकार का अधिकार देने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन लाना कदापि औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं कहा जा सकता है। कई देशों के संविधान में 'रिकाल' का अधिकार है। आप वैसा संशोधन लायें, जनुयन का संशोधन लाएं तो उसको ठीक कहा जा सकता है। किंतु इसे नही। अत: निवेदन है इसको मंत्री महोदय, जैसा मैंने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, प्रवर समिति को सौंपने की कृपा करेंगे जिसके लिये नाम और प्रक्रिया भी मैं ने प्रेषित की है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, this is a simple Bill, which seeks to amend Article 101(3) and 190(3)(b) of the Constitution. In the course of the discussion, I have noted that all sorts of things have been brought in. Some of the hon. Members eulogised the political rights, political morality, democratic rights of the people in the crisis and all these things. Sir, questions nave been raised that in view of this crisis in the country, in many fronts, the ruling party is not in a position to provide all the essential things to the people and therefore it is a case of the people's upsurge and people's resentment, and they are demanding resignations of these elected representatives either in the States or in the Parliament. Now, Sir, that has been taken out as a clue and to avoid such incidents this Bill has been rushed through, was the sort of argument advanced. I do not know why some of the Members have come to their own imaginative fiction in this regard. It is only to be researched and studied further..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You speak against your conviction.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I think that you have stated also. The Hon. Member is a senior Member of the Bar. He has said that by this Bill the position of the honourable Speaker will be reduced to nothing less than the rank of a sub-inspector of Police or even lower than that, which was in his mind, for investigating an offence. I will put a simple matter in order to enlighten him, whether it is a fact or not that in some of the cases, when problems are put before the honourable Speaker, in various forms in the form of Privilege Motions or others,—whether the Speaker requires some time for verification whether he has his own methods of verification or not.

Sometimes, in the case of privilege motions, he is sending those against whom this privilege is charged for clarification and others. Does it mean thereby that the position of the Speaker has been reduced to that of a sub-inspector? (*Interruptions*)

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

It is true there are differences. I am coming to that. He does not decide it *prima facie*. But, the hon. Minister has gone into it very clearly and very elaborately. It has been stated that 'the Speaker is satisfied to the extent'. I quote:

> "Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation."

Here comes the question He must satisfy himself. It is true that the process of satisfaction and all these things have not been spelt out in the Bill itself.

SHRI R R SHARMA (Banda): 'Subjective satisfaction' has been given to the Magistrate in the Cr P C.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is true that that has not been spelt out in so many words. But the question has been posed or the problem has been put to the hon. Speaker to have his own methods of satisfaction either by information or by some other means. Let these procedural matters and these substantive matters be decided by the hon. Speaker as we have faith in the Chair or the Speaker. What is wrong in that? If the hon. Speaker desires that the information should be so direct, he may call for this particular Member concerned to come and appear before him, may be after a fortnight or may be after a month. For some reasons or other, he may directly call for the information or he may, on his own information, feel satisfied himself about the information. I do not think there is anything objectionable in this.

For that matter, it cannot be said that the position of the Speaker has been denigraded to any extent whatsoever. There are question posed. It was raised that it is an attempt simply to have this political power of the ruling party because they are now not in a position to face the mass upsurge and all these things. I would like to remind without quoting some friends that in West Bengal, when the Naxalite movement was started, a very handful of Members said in this House that the Government could not even give this protection and even during the Presidential Rule in West Bengal, when the hon. Members of this House wanted to have a sort of protection from the Chair or from the Government or from somewhere else, why did they do? Because they felt that they were not in a position to discharge their duties entrusted to them being the representatives of the people. They wanted to have certain protection against all those atrocities, against any form of coercion and other things At that time, they forgot that it was essentially necessry to have this sort of protection. By this Bill, what is simply intended is that in illegal matters, either to dissuade any person or to compel any person to resign from this House or from the legislatures or as the case may be, if it is not voluntary, then, those resignations are not to be treated as proper resignations.

Sir, it has been quoted here—under the Constitution, what has been said is:

> "The Speaker shall act by receiving a letter written in his own hand and addressed to the Speaker."

He shall act thereupon in regard to the resignations letter. There is no other alternative.

17.00 hrs.

What is the condition today in the country? We had seen a few days ago near Bombay the head of an hon. Member belonging to Maharashtra legislative Assembly having been shaved off. Also only a few days back

one hon. Member of this House from Bihar was forced to sign a letter of resignation which he did not. What does it mean? Does it mean that it was a free will of the hon. Member who was duly elected as a representatives of the people or was it not a denial of his own democratic right? The question is if the people really do not want a particular representative to represent them in the elected House there are other methods to remove his. They can just defeat him in the next elections. Only when some political parties find that they have no chance even in the coming elections and were not in a position to defeat the Congress candidate—all those defeated parties put together—devise ways and means to put the entire democratic system to ransom. This is out of their total defeat and total frustration. It is only when they find that they have no chance either in the coming elections or ven after 10 years they wanted to have some sort of extra-Parliamentary method so that all democratic institutions may be demolished.

The question is also put why this Bill has been hustled through. They want this Constitution to be continued for some years and in the course of these few years they hoped that they can coerce the representatives and meet their own ends. But they should know that it will never happen. They must know whatever coercive methods they may adopt in the hearts and hearts and minds and minds of the people and body-politic of India they will have no place in future even by using hundreds and thousands of abusive words against the ruling party and misguiding the people. The people of India have come to realise that democratic from of Government is the best from of Government in the world.

I must thank the Law Minister that he has realised the necessity of putting such a Bill so as to put a stop all such illegal, and extra-Parliamentary methods like coercion, etc. With these words I fully support the Bill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. This Bill to my mind has a name, and the name is the bankruptcy of the ruling party.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Why is he transferring his quality to us?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय यहां पर कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष, श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा, योजना मंत्री के साथ मीटिंग कर रहे हैं । वे बाहर जा कर अपनी मीटिंग करें

श्री पीलू मोदी . यह कांग्रेस हाउस है क्या ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I see no meeting. Let him please not disturb the proceedings

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I was saying that this Bill had a name, and the name of the Bill is the 'bankruptcy of the ruling party'. If they want to add more feathers to their cap, I would say that it is the resounding unpopularity of the ruling party'. That is also another caption of this Bill. We do not feel insecure, why does the main party feel insecure? That is the basic question.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Does he really mean this or is he just cutting a joke?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I realy mean it. So, they must address themselves to this basic question why are people against them. which is the reason why they find themselves in need of bringing forward a fantastic measure of this kind. We do sympathise with them, pity them, commiserate with them in the present circumstances, but we cannot admire their wisdom in bringing forward a measure of this kind.

But I must say that we are against any threat of violence, intimidation or coercion in securing the resignation of any hon. Member. But in the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

absence of recall. I must state it unequivocally that we are in favour of moral influence being exercised social pressures being organised in meeting the challenge of corruption of which the ruling party is the embodiment. There is no other way. Can any conscientious person on the other side of the House tell us of any corrective to the rampant corruption of the ruling party. Let them put their hands on their hearts and say whether there is any other corrective which can be applied to the corruption of the ruling party.

So, we are in favour of peaceful and non-violent methods being used for making a corrupt legislature and also a corrupt party to quit the legislature. Let there be no doubt about that.

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA (Jammu): Before he left the party, there was no corruption?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The party was in a much better state then. We were not used to it in those days. But now there is a vast difference. Now, they are a stinking party—also a sinking party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not get into the controversy about who is sinking and who has already sunk. Let him continue his speech.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) His party is sinking in UP.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If there is any insinuation in the Bill that the movement that we have seen in Gujarat and are now seeing in Bihar is in any way meant for weakening democracy, I would like to meet that insinuation. I would rather emphasise that this is a movement not for weakening democracy but for purifying and strengthening democracy. Can any one on the other side of the House point out a single instance of violence in the movement that has been under way in Bihar for the last three or four weeks? Only on the first day there was some violence but even those acts of violence were engineered the ruling party or by their allies and not by other parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him please address the Chair. Let him not address the other Members directly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as my basic objections to the Bill are concerned, I would like to submit that it goes against three fundamental concepts, and more particularly, against the provisions of the Constitution.

In the first place, my submission is that it goes against the concept of the functions of the office of the presiding Officers. This was never meant, and this is not meant in any clause of the Constitution—and his is also against the traditions of the office of the Presiding Offices—that many of these responsibilities might be added to it. According to the Constitution, the functions of the Speaker are defined the jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer is strictly defined, and we cannot agree to any modifications of the functions that are mentioned in the provisions of the Constitution or the functions which pertain to the Presiding Officers in accordance with the traditions that have grown around these high offices.

What is the conception of the functions of the Presiding Officers? The first basic principle of this function is that the authority of the Presiding Officer would be confined to the precincts of the legislature. It will not extend beyond the precincts of the legislature. If these functions have to be strictly confined to the legislature, we cannot agree to the stretching of those functions beyond the legislature. Another basic principle accepted so far as the function of the office of the Speaker is that the authority of the Speaker must remain immune from any outside interference. There is no appellate revisional or rview authority over the

authority of the Speaker and therefore his writ runs supreme within the legislature. So if you are trying to extend the functions of the Speaker, you are exposing the Presiding Officer—I am using the word 'Speaker' as a symbol of all the Presiding Officers—to the interference of some extraneous authorities.

What would happen is that this action of the Presiding Officer could be challeneged in any court of law because it would not originate inside the legislature Therefore, the Presiding Officer would be sued would be liable to be sued and prosecuted in a court of law It can only be by a flat of an arbitrary authority that sits on the other side that no such action could lie May be they have corrupted and polluted the judicial authority in such a way that many of these complaints might not be entertained by the judicial authority But we also have been brought up in a certain judicial tradition and we do think that such actions of the Presiding Officers can be challenged in a court of law, and the Presiding Officers can be sued and prosecuted So this jurisdiction should not be extended

What happens when the House acts as a High Court of Parliament in the matter of contempt or privilege It is only in the matter of contempt or privilege that the House acts as a High Court of Justice, but there also the Speaker does not act as the Chief Justice It is the entire House which so acts There the judicial function does not pertain to the office of the Presiding Officer; it pertains to the entire House. Therefore, what you are seeking to do is against the conception of the office and the functions of the Presiding Officers.

Now it has been emphasised by many hon members that you are trying to give executive functions to the Presiding Officers—I had made all these points at the introduction stage when I opposed this measure But I would again like to submit that you are now making the Presiding Officers multi-purpose officers. They would not be single-purpose officers but they would become multi-purpose officers. They would be the Presiding Officers of the legislature, they would be the magistrate and they would be judicial authorities also

SHRI PILOO MODY: And the nurse-maid of the Congress Members.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And may be, the nurse-maid of the Congress Members also! So, they would be the multi-purpose officers now Let it be quite clear in the mind of the hon. Members.

Then, they would be actively embroiled in controversial politics. Do the hon. Members on the other side realise that in this country the Presiding Officers continue their umbilical link with the parties from which they come They never severe their relations with the party, and that has been recorded in so many books on the Constitution and the law; they continue to be the members of the ruling parties generally Therefore, here, this member of the ruling party being further actively involved in controversial politics would completely contaminate and pollute the office of the Speaker

Here what do you find? The complaint may not be lodged by the member concerned Have you seen anywhere in the provisions of this Bill that the complaint would be lodged by the member concerned? Who is the Presiding Officer to take notice of it? If the member concerned does not come up with the complaint, and yet you take note of it, you are more catholic than the Pope There must be some complaint by some person. How are you going to take cognizance of it unless there is a complaint by the person concerned? There is no specific mention in the Bill that on the complaints being made by the hon. Member concerned The action would be taken. So, what would happen is—it is indeed a very preposterous and atrocious thing—that the Presiding

[Shyamnandan Mishra]

Officers would be acting at the behest of the executive of the day. It is the executive of the day who will be bringing it up to the notice of the Presiding Officers and, not the member concerned. This is again a very sinister attempt on the part of the ruling party to influence and pressurise the Presiding Officers (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am moving a motion that the House should not sit beyond 6 O'clock today, as indicated in the List of Business and we may continue this debate tomorrow. I am moving a motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let this continue on Monday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am moving a motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghu Ramaiah is moving a motion on the subject. I have got his motion earlier. He sent it at 17.15. I had it in writing. It comes first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I talked to you; it was brought to the Table It is very serious matter. This sort of engineered activity should be discouraged. The House should adjourn—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Let Mr. Mishra conclude and we will listen to your motion also. Please sit down. We will consider that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, the functions that are being sought to be added to the office of the Speaker, or the Presiding Officers, would easily attract criticism that the Presiding Officers would be helping the ruling party. Sometimes it is only by a thin majority that the ruling party can hope to exist. What would happen in those circumstances? Even one day can make a difference. Supposing a no-confidence motion—and probably it is going to come up tomorrow—is tabled, what happens?

17.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was submitting that the way in which extraneous functions are sought to be added to the office of the Presiding Officer would easily attract the criticism that they are disposed to helping the ruling party, if the majority hangs by a very thin thread. I submitted earlier that they continue their unbilical link with the ruling party and they might accept the resignations or reject the resignations in such a way as might help the ruling party. What is the safeguard against this? If you do not assure us about the safeguard and streamroller it with your majority, the country would not be convinced of the justification of this measure.

My another objection is this: the very status and the right of the hon. Member are affected adversely. To start with, I am laying stress on the status. A member's status is not that of a subordinate in the staff of the Presiding Officer. This is the point which I had made earlier too at the introduction stage. The resignation of a member of the staff of a Presiding Officer may not be accepted for good reasons for quite a few days and the poor man will have to remain in the harness. But do you think that an hon. Member can be expected to remain a member, if because of a sense of duty he has resigned. It therefore goes against his status. It is the right of an hon. Member of Parliament under article 101 of our Constitution that his resignation should automatically be accepted and his seat shall fall vacant. You have to realise that the function of a Presiding Officer in the matter of a resignation is only that of a receiving agent. The presiding officer cannot exercise any judgement with regard to the resignation. He has only to receive the resignation according to the article 101 of the Constitution. The power given to him is expanded by this measure.

My other submission is this. If the Government had a sense of propriety, before bringing forward this measure it would have referred it to the Conference of Presiding Officers and it should have asked them whether they really thought it right and proper that those functions should be added to them. The Presiding Officers are not the beasts of burden of the executive. Why should the executive presume that all these functions which in their wisdom, they think that the presiding officers must accept, should be accepted by them? Why should it not be referred to the Conference of Presiding officers. Since it has not been done the Government seems to be presuming too much in this matter.

It has also been made amply clear by many hon. Members, and I had done it at an earlier stage, that if any Member is forced to submit his resignation under threat of violence or coercion, he has a remedy in the court of law and he can go to the court of law. Members have gone previously to the court of law.

Sometimes, we raise in the House questions about the constitutionality of a measure or about the legality of a measure.

You are pleased to say 'I am not the person to judge it; you have to test it in a Court of Law' This is said invariably. Therefore, my hon. friend Mr Sezhiyan had gone to High Court of Tamil Nadu, with regard to the Pondicherry matter You had clearly said, Sir, that this could be decided only in the Court of Law Then how can this matter be committed to the Court of the Presiding Officer?

Again, Sir, I am very much afraid that jeopardy of life if there is any, is being shifted from the hon. Member to the Office of the Presiding Officer. Now, the Presiding Officer's position would be jeopardised.

What would happen if you, Sir, also resign? Who is going to judge? In regard to all these great dignitaries like the Preident, the Vice-President and the Speaker who is going to judge? What about their resignations?

If that is going to be the case, do you think that you are going to be like an island?

The presumption must always be that the resignations are genuine. What is the reason for presuming that a resignation is not going to be genuine and on what basis? As I have already submitted to you earlier, the Bill does not make a provision for the complaint being lodged by the hon. Member concerned, which is preposterous. Therefore, one will have to think about these matters also in a much greater detail.

Finally, what would happen if a party comes to the conclusion that its Members must resign in response to the call of duty, the Members must resign because they are not able to fulfil the mandate given to them by the people. How would you interpret their resignations? These are very complex matters and I think the Government is doing a great deal of injustice to the institution of parliamentary democracy by introducing a measure of this kind. Even at this stage, I would like to submit to the Government to withdraw this measure. We would oppose it by all means.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has given me a motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I made a submission earlier and the written motion is now before you.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have given notice much earlier. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu's motion came to me in my chamber.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the sitting of the House today be extended until the Consti-

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaih]

tution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Bill is passed."

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case, there should be some definite test. It cannot be that the House will sit, till the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed. say, till tomorrow morning 4 A. M.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: My explanation is this. I would be very brief. When time was allotted for this Bill, the original expectation was, it would be passed today. The allocation of business for the rest of the Session was made on that footing. Some time was taken by preliminaries. Lest it be said that the time is not over by 6 P.M. by way of abundant caution and to ensure the passage of this Bill today, I have moved this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put it to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, the List of Business comes under the signature of the Secretary-General, under your orders. It is specifically stated there that at 5.30 P.M. we are going to take up the Half-an-Hour discussion. and in this case it is one which was already postponed once. In that context, this motion moved by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is uncalled for and it should not be put before the House. It should not get clearance from your good office. I oppose it. It should not be put before the House because it contradicts your order. which has come under the signature of the principal executive.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Member who has given notice of the Half-an-Hour Discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall enquire about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are many meetings. In fact, there is one at 6.15, presided over by the Prime Minister. They have earnestly requested me to participate in that meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I have also to participate in some functions.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My submission is that the motion should be definite. It should say that the discussion will continue till 6.30 or 8.30 P.M. It cannot be indefinite, vague and ambiguous like "till the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is this motion appropriate at this stage? The House had earlier decided that we shall proceed with the discussion of this Bill for four hours. Therefore, it is only at the end of four hours that he could come up with this motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is already 5.34 P.M. Could he come up with an *ex post facto* suggestion?

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know from Shri P. R. Shenoy what he has to say about his Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Sir, I am not pressing my Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already raised it earlier.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is there no propriety? The Member has a right to raise a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in the rules there is no provision to move a motion *ex post facto*. Now it is already 5.34 P.M. I could have understood it, if he had moved it before 5.30 P.M.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As far as I understand the procedure, when a member wishes to withdraw something which is the property of the House, the permission of the House has to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: It is never taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Permission for withdrawal can be granted only after consulting the various opinions in the House to my way of thinking If that is not your understanding of the procedure, I cannot help it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir. did you call the member in charge for the Half-an-Hour discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the sitting of the House today be extended until the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Bill is passed"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 22] **[17.40 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari. Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah. Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar. Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill. Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.

Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damoder
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri

Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaminathan. Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma Shri Balovind
Vidayalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish.
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha.
Dutta, Shri Biren.
Giri, Shri S. B.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh.
Guha, Shri Samar.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra.

Horo, Shri N. E.
Huda, Shri Noorl
Jha, Shri Bhogendra.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Lalji Bhai, Shri.
Manjhi, Shri Bhola.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan.
Mody, Shri Piloo.
Mohanty, Shri Surendra.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar.
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Narendra Singh, Shri.
Nayak, Shri Baksi.
*Oraon, Shri Kartik.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai.
Ramkanwar, Shri.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque.
Sezhiyan, Shri.
Sharma, Shri R. R.
*Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand.

MR. SPEAKER The result† of the division is:

Ayes · 289; *Noes* · 48.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ishaque (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the division. your motion has become infructuous.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave a motion well in advance.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion here. Here you have said, 'I wish to move a motion'. What motion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लिखकर भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आपने पार्लमेन्टरी मिनिस्टर की रिक्वेस्ट को शोभन मान लिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has given it.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, there was no motion from you. Anybody can come and see whether there is any motion. I am sorry, there is no motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the ruling party comes up with a motion that the House will sit without food for a number of days, then the Chair will accept that also!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before you came to the Chair, I formally moved a motion. You may look at the records

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the motion? I do not see any motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister was permitted to make a verbal motion. You may allow the same thing to the Opposition also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody can come and see whether there is any motion here.

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*Wrongly voted for Noes.

†The following members also recorded their votes for AYES:— Sarvashri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, T V. Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Sidram Reddy, Kartik Oraon and K. Suryanarayana.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I be permitted to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you after Mr. Ishaque.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have made a verbal motion. I have already made....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Bosu was on his legs. He has moved the same before Government brought this thing. I was sitting here and I was watching the whole proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: What Motion and what subject? If anything comes, don't say: I want to move a Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You allowed the Minister to move a Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure the House that it came to me much earlier before I came to my chamber.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What happened in the morning? Mr. Raghu Ramaiah made a verbal motion. It was put to vote....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Raghu Ramaiah made a verbal motion. On the same analogy, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can also make a verbal motion. There must be uniform standards applied.

MR. SPEAKER: It was in writing. I am not going to argue with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My only submission is, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may also be permitted to move a verbal motion.

MR. SPEAKER: This note says: Apropos my verbal submission, I propose to move a motion. To whom did you make the submission?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is in the Chair?

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Sathe was in the Chair. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I will hear from Mr. Sathe.

Will Mr. Sathe explain please?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Shri Sathe is now a Member of the House. He cannot vouchsafe what has happened in the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please ask them to check up the records.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want the Speaker to act independently.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, whatever be the position, the House has already taken a decision. I am not going to take it as a precedent. He said something—the Chairman said something. Anyway, I shall put the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the House do adjourn at 6 P.M. to-day."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 23] [17.56 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen.
Bhattacharyya Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tribid
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
*Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Giri, Shri S. B.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Horo, Shri N. E.
Huda, Shri Noorul.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Lalji Bhai, Shri.
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar.
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Narendra Singh, Shri.
Nayak, Shri Bakshi.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Ramkanwar, Shri.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sezhiyan, Shri.
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anikineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lll
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah. Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Datta'jirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah. Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A K.
Kotoki. Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.

Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P V G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabhai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana

Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri D. P.

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes : 47

Noes : 293

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ishaque.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I have to go at six. I may be given time first.

MR SPEAKER: I have already called Mr. A. K. M. Ishaque.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकारी पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती कि प्रतिपक्ष भी इस विवाद मे भाग ले। वे नहीं चाहते कि संविधान के संशोधन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर वे हमारी बातें सुनें। वे जनतंत्र का गला घोटना चाहते हैं (व्यवधान) इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मिश्र: बाहर ये क्या मुकाबला करेंगे। मेरी यह चुनौती है कि यह खुले मैदान मे आवे। यह तो आप के आशीर्वाद से बच रहे हैं, मैदान मे बचने वाले नहीं है। (व्यवधान) . .

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. K. M. Ishaque.

SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE: (Basirhat): Sir, it is a very timely Bill and I support it.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Although many speeches appeared to be quite eloquent, unfortun a tely not many points of substance were made. While I do not intend to refer by name to the individual hon. Members who have made the points, I would say that I have tried to analyse the basic issues which were raised particularly by those who were opposing this Bill.

The first point which was made was that this Bill had hit at the very right of a Member to resign and it took away his liberty to resign. I must say with respect to those who made it that this argument shows a complete ignorance of the amending provisions of the Bill. Instead of taking away the right to resign in fact, this Bill protects the right to resign and protects the right to resign voluntarily and resign genuinely. Therefore, the right of a Member to resign so long as he really and genuinely and voluntarily wants to resign is not at all affected by the amending Bill which is before the House.

The Second thing which has been said is that the proviso which is now sought to be added enables the presiding officer, the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be. to determine in a given case whether a resignation is voluntary or it is genuine. This criticism was made on the ground that the Speaker had for the first time been dragged into a controversy which might be taken to a court to law. I may submit that this also is not correct, because even under the existing provision,—to some of the decisions. of course, reference has been made in the course of the obate by some hon. Members-even though there was no specific provision for acceptance of a resignation or rejection of a resignation, the matter

*The following members also recored their votes for Noes:

Sarvashri Sidram Reddy, C. A. Patil, J. P Dube, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao and P. K: Ghosh.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

have been taken to court. At least I know of three instances where there are reported judgments where the speaker has been dragged in as a respondent, and it has been said that the Speaker could not have acted on the resignation because it was not a genuine or voluntary resignation. At least in one case—I am referring to the Travancore-Cochin case to which Shri Goswami had referred—in spite of the fact that the resignation had been given and the Speaker has acted on the resignation the court came to the conclusion that the resignation not having been genuine, it was not right for the Speaker to act on such a resignation. Therefore, even prior to the amendment, the possibility of a wrong decision or the possibility of a position where the Speaker does not accept the resignation or accepts the resignation without going into the question whether it is genuine or voluntary or not, being taken to the court was always there. Therefore, there is nothing new which has been done by this amendment. But this Bill seeks to meet the situation which has been experienced particularly in the recent past where resignations have been extracted under coercion or under pressure. Instances can be quoted in a large number. I know of cases where Members were dragged physically from their constituencies, and taken either by car or by train to the Speaker's house and compelled to sign the letter of resignation. There have been instances where other kinds of pressures were exercised, for example by talking a member on the back of a donkey in front of the whole city or town and bringing him into disgrace so that he is compelled to resign

This Bill has also been opposed on the ground that it is anti-democratic. Is it suggested that the measures which are used for securing a resignation under force or duress or coercion or a resignation which is not genuine are democratic methods? Is it contemplated that the person who has been duly elected by a democratic process by the people of a constituency should be compelled to resign by a small number of people by using methods of coercion or violence? Is it being justified on the ground that it is a democratic method whereas something which protects a resignation not being accepted on the ground that it is not genuine or voluntary is an undemocratic method? I could not follow this argument that we must allow a person to resign when he had lost the confidence of the people. Now, who are the people who insist on resignations? We have seen cases where only small groups of people have used violence and compelled the resignations of Members, when the people at large have generally had no opportunity to express their views when the resignations were given?

Reference was made to what is called the right of recall in some other countries is one of the speaches here. First of all, the right of recall does not exist even, so far as I know, in any country where the two party system exist. But assuming that it does, what has that got to do with a resignation obtained by violence? It is suggested that as far as the right of recall is not there, obtaining resignation by violence is justified? In fact, that was the logic of the whole argument that since the right of recall is not there, you can compel a member to resign by force, you can compel a member to resign by violence or duress. That is the logic, or want of it, in the argument that unless you provide for the right of recall, you cannot make thus provision as you are trying to do by this Constitutional amendment.

Another argument that may made was concerning the language employed in the Bill, that is, that the Speaker on such information or otherwise which he has received or on such inquiry as he thinks fit comes to the conclusion that the resignation is not genuine or is not voluntary may refuse to accept the resignation. I was surprised when an argument came from a lawyer who is an experienced lawyer asking

'What is this 'otherwise'? Every lawyer of some experience knows that this is a phrase well known to law.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Safeguard clause.

SHRI H. R GOKHALE: It is used even in the Constitution in art. 356 apart from other ordinary law where it has been used. The connotation of this phrase has been very clearly interpreted several times by courts of law. Somebody said that when you say 'as he thinks fit, the Speaker or the Presiding Officer will be capricious or arbitrary in his judgment When you say that an inquiry is contemplated the words used are 'inquiry as he thinks fit'—it is inherent in the word 'inquiry' that it is in consonance with fairplay and justice. That has also been imerpratd several several times by courts and although it might not be a fullfledged judicial or quasi-judicial inquiry, it means an inquiry not violative of the ordinary principles of fairlay and justice. Therefore. it is wrong to suppose that merely because the words used are 'as he thinks fit' or 'on information which he has received or otherwise', the Speaker has power to say that the resignation will not be accepted or that the resignation will be accepted arbitrarily or capriciously is something I want to repudiate because the amendment in terms says that there is an inquiry contemplated. And I cannot think of any authority better than the Speaker in whom the House of Legislature, whether here or in the States. can repose greater confidence and greater trust in this matter. As one hon. Member said the Speaker is the eves and ears of the House, quite rightly. and therefore in the matter of the right of a member to continue, despite pressure, despite duress, in regard to coming to the conclusion whether he should continue or the resignation is under pressure and is not genuine which other authority is more appropriate to decide whether the resignation is genuine or not?

We have always proceeded on the basis that when the Speaker assume his office. he is looked upon as a persons who acts impartially, who does not take political sides. That is how the parliamentary system functions here and elsewhere in the country. If we do not go by this assumption and if you say that if you leave it to the Speaker, he will act arbitrarily or capriciously. it will really be doing an injustice to the office of the Speaker in whom the House here and elsewhere in the country has reposed complete considence all throughout, I submit very rightly.

It has been said that this has been done for the benefit of the ruling party to see that its members' resignations are not accepted.

Actually, if we look at the amendment. it protects every Member of the House. Indeed, when there was some opposition to the introduction of the Bill, one of the hon. Members on the other side said that if a member is elected he must have the moral strength to resist violence and resist pressure and resist duress. It is easy to say that. It is all right to say so as long as this occasion does not come. It is easy to advise the other people. But we know how it has happened in places where duress. violence and pressure have been exercised, and how in spite of this violence and pressure, members have continued to hold on and not resign until it became impossible for them. Therefore if really our democracy is to survive, we must see that this method of securing resignation by force does not arise; it really hits at the very basis of the democratic structure. If we are to function as legislatures, and function as members of the legislatures. during the tenure for which we are elected by the people at large, no group of people or small group of people can come inside and say that we cease to represent the people because they do not like it. The whole brunt of the argument was, if I may summarise. why is power given to the Speaker; the power is arbitrary and capricious; that there is no en-

[H R Gokhale]

quiry, judicial or quasi-judicial, provided It was said that this is intended to protect the ruling party All these arguments I submit, were politically motivated

The real method by which we can protect all our members of the legislatures, whether they belong to this party or that, is the one method in which we repose full confidence in the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be and leave it to his decision on adequate inquiry, such inquiry as he deems fit, to decide whether a resignation has been voluntary or not voluntary or has been genuine or not genuine

These are the main points in the Bill I commend to the House that the Bill be taken into consideration

AN HON MEMBER *rose—*

MR SPEAKEE Not after the Minister The Minister has replied, Kindly sit down I am not allowing you

Now there is an amendment-amendment No 13—by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee I shall put it to vote

Amendment No 13 was put and negatived

MR SPEAKER Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill voting has to be by Division

Let the Lobbies be cleared

The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

Now, Division

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 24

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwal Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F A
Alagesan, Shri O V
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin Dr Henry
Awdesh Chandra Singh Shri
Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah Shri T
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R N
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K
Basumatari, Shri D
Besra, Shri S C
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Bist Shri Narindra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T V
Chandrika Prasad, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamla Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkapa, Shri K.

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y S
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J
Mallanna, Shri K
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B P.
Mehta, Dr Jivraj
Mehta, Dr Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G S
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L N
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir Shri
Mohammad Yusuf Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F H
Muhammad Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B S
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palodkar Shri Mamkrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R S
Pandey Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S T
Pant, Shri K C
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C A
Patil, Shri E V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T A
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J B
Peje, Shri S L
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K
Purty, Shri M S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K
Rai, Shrimati Sahodarbai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P V G
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M B
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A
Rao Shri J Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr K L
Rao, Shri K Narayana
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr V K R Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddi, Shri P. Anthony
Reddi, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P, Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnwaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shanker Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri B. P.

NOES

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

MR SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 302; Noes: 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now take up clause 2. Are any amendments to clause 2 being moved? No. Then, the question is·

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[18.20 hrs.

Division No. 25]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Beara, Shri S C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M C
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S R
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan

*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES:—Sarvashri Sidram Reddy, R. K. Khadilkar, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and N. Shivappa.

Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. R. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramchandran
Kedar, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purshottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Luladhar
Kotrshetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Dabendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nagi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M S
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M B
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

*Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

MR. SPEAKER: The result† of the division is:

Ayes. 307, *Noes* 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 3.

Are any amendments to Clause 3 being moved? No.

Then, the question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 26] **[18.23 hrs.**

*AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Meganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R
Bhagat, Shri H K. L
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahamanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulai
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingajah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Chowdhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

†The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:—
Sarvashri Kedar Nath Singh, Yamuna Prasad Mandal Sidram Reddy and Shrimati Premalabai Chavan.

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dassappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Poptatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Mohammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhni, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakesh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L
Rao, Shri K Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri P. Anthony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy Shri P. Narasimha

Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sundarasanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh,, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is·

Ayes: 305, *Noes*: 1; ·

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 1. There is an amendment by the Law Minister.

SHRI H R GOKHALE Sir, I beg to move·

Page 1, line 3—

for "(Thirty-fifth Amendment)"

substitute "(Thirty-third Amendment)" (6).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 3—

for "(Thirty-fifth Amendment)".

substitute—"(Thirty-third amendment)". (6)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill" .

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER· Now, the question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R GOKHALE. I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed "

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved·

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, when I am rising to speak on the third reading of this Bill, I must say that I am finding myself in a rather unusual situation. I find that usually in our House for any kind of discussion the attendance, particularly after 6 O'Clock is very very thin But I can see today the Government benches full to their capacity. Even the Prime Minister is present. The other unsusual aspect of the matter is that I hardly see anyone on this side of the House. That does not of course, bother me because I have not come here as a member of this or that party.

When I speak as I am going to speak on this Bill, I wish to say in all humility but with all the emphasis at my command that I want to point out some of the dangerous implications of the Bill which Government has brought forward to amend the Indian Constitution. During the last one and a half years I have been more or less privileged to address this hon. House with a compairatively thin attendance. It is really a privilege therefore, that I have got today of addressing almost all the members

*The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes.

Sidram Reddy.

Sarvashri R. K. Khadilkar, Pattabhi Rama Rao, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and

of the majority party of this House, including the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill according to me.... (*Interruptions*) Because I am only one here, I seek special protection from you. I need special consideration from my esteemed friends of the party in majority I shall not take more time than is absolutely necessary

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure, you are very welcome.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Apparently this Bill is simple. But if you look at the implications of this Bill, you will find that it is a strange Bill because it will create many complicated situations, even if for the sake of argument this Bill were to be considered desirable. I am with the House and ask with the majority of this House, when they say that no MLA or MP should be coerced. What I want to suggest is even if this Bill is desirable it is not going to be workable in practice. I shall tell you very quickly why it is not workable.

It is said that this Bill is to strengthen the democratic process. But I want to suggest in all seriousness that in actual practice, if this Bill were to be passed and I do not see any prospects otherwise this Bill will mean that Government will be responsible for bringing in an amendment of the Constitution which is both anti-democracy and anti-people in character. Because, by bringing forward this Bill my esteemed friend Shri Gokhale has done only half the thing. He has tried to protect, and very rightly I say the MPs and MLAs, the elected representatives of the people from undue and wrong intimidation, coercion and violence by any section of the people, whether they belong to any party or not. My grievance however, is that the hon. Law Minister has brought an incomplete Bill only. By having this Bill he gives protection to the MPs and MLAs. But he leaves the people at large completely at the mercy of such MLAs and MPs who during their five year period of membership of the Assembly or Parliament may choose to act in a manner or in a style which would be both unresponsive and irresponsible. If the MLAs or MPs choose to act in an unresponsive or irresponsible manner, I want to ask the hon. Law Minister where is the remedy in the hands of the people under our Constitution? Should our people tolerate the irresponsible and unresponsive elected representatives of the people for five long years in the name of parliamentary democracy?

My hon. friends have been saying that extra-parliamentary methods are being adopted to dislodge the MLAs and MPs. I am with them. But I ask a counter-question: Is it not true that a number of MLAs and MPs—no matter to which party they may belong to or they may belong to no-party we have seen it in the recent past—deliberately flout the aspiration, expectation and demands of the people in this country? If therefore the common people are going to be considered as mere spectators and helpless witnesses for five long years, surely the Constitution, to that extent is inadequate and incomplete. It is from this angle that I wish the Law Minister had clubbed with his provision the remedy of recall as well..

MR. SPEAKER: He may try to conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly allow me some more time.

Therefore this is incomplete and inadequate. Of course the problem of forcible resignations is real and genuine. I have myself seen in Gujarat and I am very sorry to say, and I am ashamed of the fact that many MLAs in many State of Gujarat were coerced. In fact, at the very start of the Nav Nirman movement, I said it in public it is on record—that the movement of the students and

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

the youth must be carried on a non-violent and non-party basis. I continued this dialogue with my young friends and students. I have the privilege of knowing and meeting thousands of my young friends in Gujarat. I pleaded with them; I argued with them; I cajoled them; I flattered them; I persuaded them; but I failed. But that does not mean that my own position is compromised. When I found that, I dissociated myself from the violent and partisan movement as early as possible on 15th January, this year. But everybody knows what the later events were.

The point is that although the problem is genuine the remedy suggested by the hon. Law Minister is full of dangerous implications. I want to ask you, Mr. Speaker, Sir: Did the Government ever show any courtesy to your goodself of consulting you before they came to this House with this kind of a Bill because it brings in your office and your own functioning as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha? I want to ask further: Was the Speakers' Conference enabled to be seized of the matter so that a considered opinion of the Speakers' Conference, after discussions, could have been obtained? If both of these things had been done then the Law Minister could have said "We have also the agreement of the Speakers or they are in agreement with us. Therefore, we have brought forward this Bill."

But I am very sorry to say that the Government has not shown any such country nor have the shown any such consideration. This shows that they have brought forward this Bill with undue, indecent and unseemly haste. The Government have acted more or less, with a sense of panic and have rushed in thoughtlessly where angles of democracy would have feared to tread.

Even without this amendment a sort of convention does exist. The Constitutions says:

"(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand...."

So, the signature must be genuine, not forged. Then it says:...." his seat shall thereupon become vacant." It is not stated that it becomes vacant automatically. The word 'thereupon' is important.

You will remember Sir in a joke, you said a few weeks ago, addressing me personally "If you Mr. Mavalankar, resign, I will have no hesitation whatsoever in accepting the resignation." I had some difficulty in my home town. When the people got the news, they asked me, "why was the Speaker so anxious to have your resignation?"

The Constitution wording is very clear. It says:

"..shall thereupon become vacant."

Not automatically. It means that the Speaker even today without the Law Minister's present Bill, has the inherent right of going into the question of whether the resignation is genuine or otherwise.

Now, I would like to quote only three precedents. In 1952, in Kerala there was a case of Thankamma vs. Speaker of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly. Then, again in Kerala, in 1964, there was a case of Kuji Krishnan vs. Kerala Legislature. In 1965, in U.P., there was a case of Surat vs. Sudama, in the Allahabad High Court. In fact, in all these cases the court ruling was that the Speaker should not accept resignation blindly and that the Speaker has the inherent right to enquire whether the resignation is genuine or voluntary.

So, I ask the Law Minister as to where was the special urgency, special necessity, to have this additional legal and Constitutional provision of forcing the speaker to go into the genuineness or otherwise of the resignation.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Speaker of Gujarat, Mr. Leua, took some time to accept the resignation. you expressed an opinion contrary to what you are doing now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I never said anything. I never opined on that occasion at all. All that I submitted on that occasion was that the matter was pending before the Gujarat High Court, and when I said that, you immediately told me, 'Give me your resignation and I will accept it', I did not opine at all. I only submitted that the matter of Gujarat Speaker's accepting or not accepting the resignation was before the Gujarat High Court, the matter was *subjudice* and, therefore, I was asking whether this matter could be brought before the House. but you said nothing on it. I never opined.

In the British Constitution there is no provision for a Member of the House of Commons to resign. The Members of the House of Commons cease to be members only at the time of dissolution of the House. That is why, if a Member of the House of Commons in England wants to resign he applies for what is called the 'Chiltern Hundreds', which is an ancient and nominal 'office of profit', a *sine cure* job. It is a nominal 'office of profit' and, therefore, he applied; for it and he automatically ceases to be a member. I would like the Law Minister to reply to this point whether in Australia, Switzerland, Ireland Japan, Canada, Sweden and other mature democracies of the world, any such amendment which he is providing for is there in their Constitutions.

Finally, I want to refer to the situation in Gujarat. My esteemed friends. Mr. Stephen and many other friends from the Congress party, have repeated again and again in the Gujarat debate and also in today's debate that what happened in Gujarat was all violent, anti-democratic, etc. I want this House to know that in Gujarat, during this revolt, as many as five young people were kille6....

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the use of shouting just 'no'? This is the difficulty with the members of the Congress party. The point is that 5 young people in Gujarat became the victims of the violence of the MLAS of the ruling Congress. You can go and find out from the administration, and if I am proved wrong. I am prepared to withdraw my words. My only point is this. Let this House not be given only one side of the picture If coercion was practised on the MLAs, some MLAs practised violence on the young people of Gujarat; five young people; died. But no legislator was seriously hurt, and certainly no M.L.A. lost his life.

Mr. Raghavjibhai Leua, the then Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly, accepted this inherent right of the Speaker. He was saying to the resigning M.L.A.s, 'Come after five days, come after ten days, come after 15 days' In fact. he adopted a lengthy procedure But the Speaker had exercised the inherent right which is there in the Constitution

In conclusion I would say that my objection to this Bill is this. By having this provision, although MPs and MLAs are sought to be protected though I do not know how they will be protected and even if they are protected, by having this what will happen concurrently is that the dignity of your exalted office, the office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha ,and the dignity of this august House will also be jeopardised.

They will be jeopardised because by this Bil the hon. Law Minister has exposed you, Sir, and your office. to the ultimate authority of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Speaker is the Presiding Officer in the House and therefore his doings in the House are not challenged in the court of law.

(Shri P G. Mavalankar)

But his accepting or not accepting any resignation is a matter which will be challenged by a court of law. Therefore, the Speaker's conduct will come under judicial review. If this is so, I ask: Is it right? Is it democratic? Is it proper?

My final charge is that the Speaker's impartiality. the Speaker's dignity, the Speaker's independence,— all these— are sought to be damaged by this Bill and if such a damage takes place, realy it will be an irreparable damage.

It is from this angle that I vehemently oppose this Thirty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill at this third reading stage and I do hope before long you, Mr. Speaker, will come to this House and tell the Law Minister that your experience and the experience of other Speakers, voiced through the Speaker's Conference is that this Bill brings the Speaker's office into public controversy. political controversy, and therefore. Mr. Gokhale, please amend it a second time, so that the Speaker is kept out of this arena'

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKISH (Murshidabad): Sir, I wish to submit that the hnourable Presiding Officers are also Members of the Houses. Should a resignation be extracted from the honourable Presiding Officers by coercion, how the proposed Bill will deal with an eventuality of that kind? I want clarification on that point.

THE MINISTER OF LAW , JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, I have dealt with most of the points which have been raised by Mr. Mavalankar in my original reply and no new points were raised.

As far as the point which has been raised on this side is concerned, it is true that the Speaker is a Member of the Legislature. But the Speaker does not tender his resignation to himself even under the existing law. If he render; his resignation and if there is some force somewhere. it is easier to render protection to one authority than to several hundered legislators.

I have nothing more to add.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the Bill, as amended, to the vote of the House, let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 27] **[18.48 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal. Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan. Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anikineedu. Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin. Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam. Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah. Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman. Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa. Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat. Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H, K, L.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Goham, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti. Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma. Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya. Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R S.
Pandey. Shri Sudhakar
Pandit. Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh. Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh. Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil. Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri

Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao. Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve. Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand. Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma. Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shety Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla. Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.

Tiwary, Shri D N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V
Uikey, Shri M G.
Unmkrishnan Shri K P
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Venkatswamy, Shri G
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D P.
Yadav Shri N P
Yadav, Shri R P
Mavalankar, Shri P G

NOES

MR SPEAKER The result* of the the division is:

Ayes 308, *Noes* 1

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

18 49 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Sir, in view of the objections raised this morning and to avoid all further objections, I propose that the Government Business be taken up tomorrow, the 9th May, 1974 in the following order—

(1) The Constitution (Thirty-Fourth) Amendment Bill, 1974;

(2) Further consideration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill,

(3) Demands for Grants Gujarat for 1974-75,

(4) Gujarat Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1974,

(5) Further consideration of the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by the Rajya Sabha

MR SPEAKER I hope there is no objection from anybody

The House now stands adjourned till 11 A M tomorrow

18 50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 9 1974 /Vaisakha 19 1896 (Saka)

*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES - Sarvashri Sidram Reddy, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and Nageshwara Rao.

MGIPND—PMR—725 LS—JC .1142—2-7-74—978